



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



3 2044 010 710 150

MS 2848.12.5

**Harvard College
Library**



**BOUGHT FROM THE FUND
BEQUEATHED BY**

Evert Jansen Wendell

CLASS OF 1882

of New York



— — — — —

-

1

.

— — — — —

1.







P A S S A G E S
FROM THE
R E M E M B R A N C E R,
OF



CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL,

**MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION AND INSPECTION, OF
THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE, AND OF THE
COUNCIL OF SAFETY.**

EDITED BY

WILLIAM DUANE, JR.

MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia:

**PRINTED BY JAMES CRISSY, NO. 4, MINOR STREET.
1839.**

142848.12.5

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
FROM
THE BEQUEST OF
EVERT JANSEN WENDELL
1918

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1839, by WILLIAM
DUANE, Jr., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern
District of Pennsylvania.

ERRATA.

Page 13, line 13, for *February*, read *December*.

" 15, " 6, for *Chovel*, read *Chovet*.

" 27, " 12, *Williamsburgh*.

" 32, " 20, for *Skem*, read *Skene*.

" 36, " 12, read *Psalm*.

" 57, lines 9 and 16, for *Chambly*, read *Chamblee*.

" 78, line 28, after *order*, add *to*.

" 79, " 25, for *Barnside*, read *Burnside*.

" 84, " 4, for *those*, read *three*.

" 93, " 12, for *Bohen*, read *Boehm*.

" 94, last line, read *twenty four-gallon*.

" 96, line 16, after *being made*, add *to me*.

" 96, " 21, for *wailed*, read *wanted*.

" 97, lines 22 and 28, for *Bohem*, read *Boehm*.

" 122, line 30, for *upou*, read *upon*.

" vi. (App.) lines 11 and 12, for 9 per cent., read $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

ensive warfare. Being, at the period when
commences, in his sixty-fourth year, we may con

142848.12.5

E

SP

.

P R E F A C E.

Amongst the materials for History, the Diaries of intelligent observers have ever held a high rank. Daily records of events, made ere the failure of memory can produce indistinctness, or subsequent changes of principle or opinion in the writer, can suggest discoloration, and set forth in the vivid language natural to a detail of what is immediately interesting, have certainly eminent claims to an attentive consideration. Such I believe the "Remembrancer" to be, from which the following pages have been selected.

Mr. Christopher Marshall was born about the close of the year 1709, I believe in Chester County, in this state, of a family related to Archbishop Sancroft, whose heir at law, I am informed, one of Mr. Marshall's ancestors was, and professing the principles of the Society of Friends. The American branch of the family came to this country with William Penn. Mr. Marshall settled in Philadelphia, at about thirty years of age, where, at the commencement of the Revolution, he was living, retired from business, with a numerous body of descendants growing up around him. His devotion to the liberties and the rights of the Colonies had procured his excommunication, along with many others, from the Friends' Society, which denied the lawfulness of defensive warfare. Being, at the period when his Diary commences, in his sixty-fourth year, we may conclude that

he counted the cost before taking so active a part in the cause of his country as to draw down upon him the censures of that religious body, at a period of life when the blood is chilled, and the mind little disposed for change.

The volumes of his "Remembrancer" to which I have had access, are five in number, covering the period of time from January, 1774, to September, 1781. The following pages consist of extracts from the earlier portion.

I have endeavoured to select,

First.—Every thing relating to public affairs and the progress of the Revolution. Many of Mr. Marshall's statements will be new to most readers.

Secondly.—So much of the private history of himself and others as throws light upon the manners of the time—a species of information which historians in general mistakingly think beneath their notice—avoiding, of course, the publication of any thing of a merely private nature, either uninteresting in itself, or manifestly excluded from the press by a proper regard to the feelings of the living.

Of Mr. Marshall's character, the following pages will supply the best description. His ardent patriotism, warm attachment to his relatives and friends, and conscientious discharge of every duty, are apparent throughout. He died at Philadelphia, May 6th, 1797, aged eighty-seven years and five months.

Philadelphia, December 24, 1838.

MARSHALL'S
REMEMBRANCER.

1774.

January 9th. Very little news has transpired **this week**, except an observation on the conduct of the **Bostonians**. See Pennsylvania Journal, No. 1623. * *

18th. Sundry resolves were passed by our **Assembly** respecting the riots in the county of Northumberland; also, some resolutions were laid before the **House** from Maryland.

20th. This day was published a scheme for a **Society** of Innoculating for the Small Pox.

March 23d. Account of [the] destruction of tea **in** Boston reached London about [the] 20th of January, and our tea ship sent back arrived at Dover the 25th same month.

April 25th. Received by ship Concord, Captain **Volans**, from Bristol, eighty-four pamphlets from my friend, **George Stonehouse**. Great debates in the House of **Commons**. See Pennsylvania Journal, No. 1641.

May 21st. This day part of [the] Standing **Committee** met to consider the resolve of the town of Boston, sent here by express, but as they were uncertain what the **Provinces** of Maryland, Virginia, and **Carolina** would do, they

appointed a suitable answer to be wrote back to New York and Boston, and at [the] same time wrote to other Provinces to know their minds on this alarming occasion, which was sent by express, and [they] wait till its return. The same day arrived the ship Prosperity, Captain M'Culloch, from Belfast in twenty-eight days, with four hundred and fifty passengers.

May 30th. A number of the inhabitants, composed of most of the different Societies in this city, met and agreed that it would be proper to express their sympathy for their brethren at Boston, by suspending all business on that day, viz. the first of June.

June 1st. This being the day when the cruel act for blocking up the harbour of Boston took effect, many of the inhabitants of this city, to express their sympathy and show their concern for their suffering brethren in the common cause of liberty, had their shops shut up, their houses kept close from hurry and business; also the ring of bells at Christ Church were muffled, and rung a solemn peal at intervals, from morning till night: the colours of the vessels in the harbour were hoisted half-mast high; the several houses of different worship were crowded, where divine service was performed, and particular discourses, suitable to the occasion, were preached by F. Allison, Duffield, Sprout, and Blair. Sorrow, mixed with indignation, seemed pictured in the countenances of the inhabitants, and indeed the whole city wore the aspect of deep distress, being a melancholy occasion.

4th. This being the birth-day of King George III., scarcely, if any, notice was taken of it in this city, by way of rejoicing: not one of our bells suffered to ring, and

but very few colours were shown by the shipping in the harbour; no, nor not one bonfire kindled.

June 8th. This day a petition was presented to John Penn, our governor, (signed by near nine hundred respectable freeholders in and near this city,) requesting him to call the Assembly, in order to consider the proceedings of the British Parliament towards America in their proceedings against the town of Boston, &c. &c., to which his Honour was pleased to return the following answer, "Gentlemen, upon occasions when the peace, order, and tranquillity of the Province require it, I shall be ready to convene the Assembly; but as that does not appear to be the case at present, I cannot think such a step would be expedient or consistent with my duty."

9th. A great number of mechanics met at the State House about six o'clock in the evening, in order to consider an answer to send to the tradesmen of New York, who had written to this city respecting what was necessary to be done. At this meeting, John Ross, Esq. opened the reasons for calling them together, read their letter, &c.; upon which a committee amongst the tradesmen was appointed, who are to answer the said letter, and communicate and keep up a correspondence with the committee at New York.

10th. There was a meeting held at the Philosophical Hall, and also the day after, consisting of the committee and a number of other inhabitants, called in from all Societies in town, to advise, consult and deliberate upon the propositions that were to be laid before the general meeting of the inhabitants on the eighteenth instant, near the State House, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

18th. A very large and respectable meeting of the freeholders and freemen of this city and county met in

the State House yard, where Thomas Willing and John Dickinson were chairmen, when they entered into six spirited resolves, and chose forty-three persons as committeemen to transact their affairs.

June 22d. This day twenty-nine of the committee met at the Carpenters' Hall, in Chesnut-street, Thomas Willing in the chair, agreed and appointed three of their members, viz. Joseph Reed, John Nixon, and Thomas Wharton to wait upon the Speaker of the Assembly, requesting him to call the Assembly, and to give them a positive answer whether he would or not, before they made their report to the General Committee that is to meet on Monday, the 27th inst. They also, at this meeting, appointed a number of their members to go to different parts of the city and suburbs to crave collections for poor Boston.

July 11th. This day arrived at New Castle, the ship Minerva, Captain Lindsey, from Newry, with four hundred and fifty passengers.

15th. This day, about four o'clock, P. M. met at the Carpenters' Hall, in this city, the representatives appointed to attend from the several committees of the different counties in this Province, viz. Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, Northampton, and Northumberland, to confer with the committee chosen by this city and county, and also to consult and consider what may be proper to propose to our General Assembly that is called by our Governor to meet the 18th instant, respecting the critical situation of all the American Colonies. There appeared in this meeting great unanimity, and a set of resolves [was adopted] in general, declaratory of the sense of this Province on the present state of British America, and the peculiar sufferings

1774.]

REMEMBRANCE.

9

of our brethren in Boston, in order to lay before our Assembly, the 18th.

Arrived this day at New Castle, the ship *Peace* and *Plenty*, Captain McKinzey, with four hundred passengers, from Belfast.

July 21st. The delegates from the several counties of this Province have sat every day (First Day excepted) since the 15th inst., preparing a set of general resolves declaratory of the sense of this Province on the present state of British America, and the peculiar sufferings of our brethren in Boston, and as our Assembly have resolved themselves into a grand committee, and appointed this day at ten o'clock for the consideration of the sundry letters from the committees of our sister colonies, they have given leave for our Provincial Committee to attend and hear their debates.

22d. The Assembly of this Province, taking into consideration the difficulties that have subsisted between Great Britain and her colonies, came into the measure proposed, that a Congress of Deputies from the several colonies be held, as soon as may be convenient, [and] have appointed the following, viz., Joseph Galloway, *Speaker*, Samuel Rhoads, Thomas Mifflin, Charles Humphreys, John Morton, George Ross, and Edward Biddle.

25th. Accounts from New Castle of the arrival of the *Snow Charlotte*, Captain Gafney, from Waterford, with one hundred and ten passengers, and the ship *Hope*, Captain McClanahan, from Newry, with two hundred and twenty passengers.

August 6th. The ship *Renown*, Captain Keith, arrived at New Castle, from Newry, with three hundred and fifty passengers; as is also the ship *Needham*, Captain Chevers, at New York, with three hundred passengers.

August 9th. In the Charleston packet, Captain Wright, came passengers, the Hon. Henry Middleton and Edward Rutledge, Esq's., two of the gentlemen who are nominated to attend the Congress from the Colony of South Carolina.

10th. Also arrived, the ship *Hannah*, Captain Mitchell, from Londonderry, with four hundred passengers, and Captain Jones, from London, with one hundred passengers, mostly tradesmen.

22d. Arrived, brig *Sea Nymph*, Captain Moore, from Charleston, South Carolina, with whom [came] passengers Thomas Lynch and Christopher Gadsden, two of the delegates from that Province. The latter end of this week came to town, Col. Nathaniel Fulson and Major John Sullivan, delegates from New Hampshire.

29th. Came to town, Hon. Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, Robert Treat Paine, and John Adams, delegates from the Province of Massachusetts Bay, with whom came in company, from New York, John Rutledge, delegate from South Carolina, who took his passage to New York.

30th. Arrived, the ship *Alexander*, Captain Hunter, with about six hundred passengers, from Londonderry.

31st. Also, this week, arrived the delegates from New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, [and] Maryland, with sundry members from the lower counties,* and some from this Province.

September 5th. The gentlemen that arrived in town as delegates, about fifty-three in number, met at the Carpenters' Hall, when Hon. Peyton Randolph was chosen chairman, and Charles Thompson, secretary.

* The three counties now forming the State of Delaware.

September 12th. The delegates from North Carolina, viz., Joseph Hewes and William Hooper, Esq's., arrived this day, and Richard Caswell, Esq., the other delegate, is hourly expected. This same day and yesterday, the eight companies of the Royal Regiment of Ireland marched from hence, in two divisions, for Amboy and Elizabethtown, to be shipped for Boston.

24th. This same day began the Quakers' Yearly Meeting, and continued from day to day, until the first of October, from which meeting, they sent forth an epistle that has given great offence to the friends of freedom and liberty in America.

October 1st. Election this day, when G. Gray, Henry Pawling, John Dickenson, Joseph Parker, Israel Jacobs, Jonathan Roberts, Michael Hillegas, and Samuel Rhoads, were chosen Representatives for this county.

3d. This day Thomas Mifflin and Charles Thompson were elected Burgesses for this city.

4th. Samuel Rhoads was chosen mayor of this city.

20th. This day the Assembly of this Province gave a grand entertainment unto all the delegates from the different Provinces at this time in the city, at what is called the New Tavern, in Second-street.*

November 7th. Notice being given this morning of a meeting, to be held this afternoon at the State House, a number met, at which it was concluded that a new committee, to the number of sixty, should be chosen, to manage public affairs for this City, the Southern and Northern Liberties, to be chosen by ballot, the 12th inst., and to continue in that

* The building above Walnut-street, lately known as the Merchants' Coffee House.

station till the meeting and sitting of the next Congress, and two weeks after the said Congress breaks up, and no longer.

November 14th. This day the Freeholders meet pursuant to agreement, at the State House, and choose by ballot, sixty inhabitants for committee men, as was before agreed upon; but as the Southern District complained that it was not fully represented, they therefore requested that four of their District might be added to the sixty that were chosen, the which was granted them, and also three were afterwards added on the Northern Liberty account. Within the week past, some vessels are arrived from Ireland, and one from Holland, with a number of passengers.

December 4th. Arrived, the ship Jamaica, R. Graham, from London, with a great quantity of goods, upon which, the committee was called; also arrived, the ship ———, from ———, with salt and coals. As these arrived after the time specified by the General Congress, they come under the regulation of Article the 10th of the Association.

5th. The ship Friendship, Captain Jann, from Cork, is arrived at New Castle, with two hundred passengers.

6th. Arrived, the ship Pennsylvania Packet, Captain Osborne, from Liverpool, in seven weeks, said to be full of goods; upon which there was a meeting of the merchants to consider what was necessary, and to wait on the committee with an application in order to hear their resolutions, the which were published in handbills, the next day, for their government.

8th. In the handbills published yesterday, the committee recommended to all importers of goods, a perusal of, and attention to, the 11th Article of the General Congress, viz., "That a committee be chosen in every county,

city, and town, by those who are qualified to vote for Representatives in the Legislature, whose business it shall be, attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this Association, and when it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of a majority of any such committee, that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this Association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published in the Gazette, to the end that all such foes to the rights of British America may be publicly known and universally condemned as the enemies of American liberty, and thenceforth, we respectively will break off all dealings with him or her.

February 30th. Debates in the Quaker Monthly Meeting this day, which held by and with adjournment till ten at night, and then adjourned to the second day of next month,

1775.

January 2d. Which meeting held from six until near ten o'clock. The debates ran high respecting their conduct in these troublesome times that are expected. In regard thereto, their members were enjoined not to concern themselves in the public disputes, nor to interrupt any of the king's officers in the discharge of their duty, but to pay all humble and dutiful obedience unto the king or his ministers' mandates, from time to time; not to join, nor be in any of the city, county, provincial, or general committees, if so, whoever offends is to be dealt with as walking contrary to their discipline.

6th. A remarkable circumstance:—This day, about three, P. M., a girl, brought up by my wife, named Polly ———, about twelve years old, went out to slide

or play, dressed as usual, without cap or bonnet, and did not return till about nine o'clock next morning. All this space of time, she says that she was in no house, nor near any fire, but sat between two logs all that night, in an open lot, in Spruce-street (as she says) yet received nor took no cold, although it was one of the coldest freezing nights this winter.

January 18th. * * This evening the city and suburbs committee met. Some of them waited on the Carpenters' Company for the use of their Hall for the Provincial Committee to meet in, and were answered that they might have [it] for paying ten shillings per diem.* Spokesman, Joseph Fox

23d. The committee from all the counties in this Province met, (except from Bucks,) to the amount of near one hundred, at the State House; broke up the twenty-eighth, having finished all their business amicably.

24th. Meetings daily amongst the Quakers, in order, if possible, to defeat the pacific proceedings of the Continental Congress, calling upon their members not to meet the county committees, but entirely to withdraw from them, under the penalty of excommunication. * * * 'This day was also a paper published, called a Testimony of the People called Quakers, in which is contained such gross abuse against all persons that oppose their fallacious schemes, and stuffed with such false contradictions, that it will be a lasting memento of the truth of what Robert Walker, one of their public preachers, now here, often told them, and warned them to take care, because, says he, the Lord is departed

* Pennsylvania Currency—seven shillings and sixpence of which were equal to a dollar.

from you, as he did from Saul, and has given you over to your own devices. * *

January 27th. This day John Dickinson attended the Provincial Congress in order to show and contradict the notorious lies promulgated in Rivington's paper, No. 91.

At Dr. Chovel's Lecture.*

February 11th. This day was published, in J. Humphrey's Ledger, No. 3, a scandalous letter, said to come from Kent County, Delaware.†

13th. Some time last week arrived, from London, the ship Polly and Peggy, but brought no kind of merchant goods: in that time also arrived a brig from Madeira, having a few pipes of wine. The owner advised the committee, and declared his intentions to send away the said vessel and wines, agreeably to the direction of the Congress.

28th. This day a petition was presented by the Quakers' interest, requesting the suspending of our fairs in this city: also, a petition from our committee respecting no negroes to be any more imported here.

March 1st. Early this morning, departed these parts, universally lamented by the friends of slavery, but to the joy and satisfaction of the lovers of freedom, that baneful and detested weed, East India TEA, whose return is never desired or wished for by the true sons of American liberty.

9th. Yesterday evening, arrived, ship Chalkley, Captain Spain, from Bristol, who brought account that his Majesty had received the petition of our American Congress, and promised to lay it before the Parliament, who were to meet, by adjournment, the nineteenth of January. In the

* See Appendix, (B.)

† See entry of April 29th.

interim, petitions are preparing by the body of merchants in London, Bristol, and all over England. This news causes our Tories to be quite jaw-fallen and sullen.

March 17th. * * Yesterday an election was held at the Carpenters' Hall, for choosing officers for the new manufactory, set on foot for making woollens, linen, and cotton, when Joseph Stiles was chosen Treasurer, James Cannon, Secretary, and twelve managers, viz., Christopher Marshall, Jacob Winey, Isaac Gray, Samuel Wetherill, Jr., Christopher Ludwick, Frederick Kuhl, Robert Strettle Jones, Richard Wells, Thomas Tilbury, James Popham, and Isaac Howell, for one year.

21st. Last night, nine of the managers met at Captain Stiles' school-room, sent for William Smith, who came, of whom we took his house in Market Street, for three years, for forty pounds per annum.

22d. The Pennsylvania Journal, No. 1685, gives a succinct account of the proceedings of [the] New York and Elizabeth Town Committees respecting the state of the case of Messrs. Robert and John Murray, merchants of New York, who had landed goods out of the ship Beulah, from Londonderry, contrary to the resolve of Congress. * *

23d. Account from New York yesterday, that Messrs. Murrays' house and store [were] shut up, and a seal put upon the latter. Thus may be seen the manly behaviour of the committee of New York, notwithstanding the opposition they met with, both in their Assembly House and public proceedings, by the enemies of our country. The committee of the county of Cumberland, New Jersey, have also published the behaviour of Silas Newcomb, Esq., respecting persisting in drinking East [India] Tea, since the

first of March, agreeably to the eleventh Article of the American Congress. See Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 2413.

April 13. This morning was published the Address of the Lords and Commons to his Majesty, on the ninth of last February, wherein they declare Massachusetts Bay in a state of rebellion, and countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations in several of the other Colonies, and also, that all the Bostonians who signed, as they call it, a league and covenant, are declared by the crown lawyers, to have committed an overt act of high treason. Thereupon were ordered for Boston, to chastise them, three regiments of foot, one of dragoons, seven companies of marines, a large train of artillery. Notwithstanding all this, some of our staunch friends in England beheld with horror the ministerial proceedings, and as proof thereof, and to their lasting fame be it recorded, that the Constitutional Society stepped forth, and showed their dislike of those cruel proceedings by their resolving unanimously, that One hundred Pounds sterling be sent by that Society to Dr. Franklin, requesting him to transmit the same for the relief of the town of Boston.

20th. * * News brought by post this day, of the arrival of the Snow, Sir William Johnson, Captain Dean, at New York, the 19th, in thirty-one days from London. It is said his papers are to [the] 5th [of] March, and [he] says that "Sixteen men-of-war and ninety-five transports are certainly coming out to America, to bring over eleven regiments and two troops of horse, he thinks, to New York," and that "a nobleman is ordered out to New York, in order to bring about a pacification," (I hope) and that "the city of London have subscribed thirty thousand pounds sterling for the poor of Boston."

21st. * * Went to the Manufactory before ten, stayed till eleven, in company and back with Frederick Kuhl, my attending partner each day for one week; morning at ten, afternoon at three. * * * James Cannon came, brought the first and second "Crisis," read them, and stayed to supper.

April 22d. * * Under the London head, Feb. 7th, it is said "The regiment of light-horse, destined for America, are all equipping with new accoutrements. On their caps is the following motto, 'Death or Glory,' and a death's head likewise embroidered;" and it is farther said that "It is intended to put the refractory Colonies under military government, and to grant special charters and privileges to those of them who are obedient. This day, March the 7th, at noon, the two sheriffs and the hangman attended at the Royal Exchange, in order to burn a periodical paper, called 'The Crisis, No. 3,' and the pamphlet entitled 'The Present Crisis with respect to America.' As soon as the fire was lighted before the Exchange, it was immediately put out, and dead dogs and cats thrown at the officers. A fire was then made in Cornhill, and the pelting still continued." It is farther said, "There are at this time, between London Bridge and Lime House, more than three hundred vessels, with brooms at their mast-heads, as a token that they are for sale." Feb. 10—it is said "An eminent Quaker, at the meeting of the merchants declared, however lightly and contemptuously their petitions were treated, he was fully satisfied that the Americans would, to a man, die, if the act in his hand, which he held up, was not repealed:" to which add, in a paragraph of [a] letter from York, Feb. 13, it is said, "A certain celebrated lady amongst the body of

Quakers, waited on the king to address him on the times, and after promising her an audience, he abruptly withdrew.*

* * * March 10th, It is said from London, that "Deputations are sent from hence to Boston, to try several persons in America," and that "the twelve sail of frigates destined for Boston, have stores, and are completely victualled for twelve months. The Generals, MacKay, Howe, and Clinton, were to embark with the troops, the 12th of March. * *

April 24th. * * About five this afternoon, arrived an express, for the particulars of which see the printed piece annexed.*

25th. * * Went to the manufactory with my partner. At four, he and I went to the State House, there being a meeting pursuant to public notice, which, by computation, amounted to eight thousand, in order to consider the measures to be pursued in the present critical affairs of America. * *

26th. * * A second express came this afternoon, which see in printed piece annexed.†

April 27th. * * Another account, being several extracts of letters per post, from Boston, of the 19th and 20th, giving further account of the behaviour of the troops, and of their precipitate retreat unto Charleston. See postscripts to *Pennsylvania Journal and Gazette*, (No. 1690, and No. 2418.)

* The leaf marked A., an exact copy of the original slip.

† The leaf marked B., an exact copy of the original slip. The statement that Lord Percy was killed is erroneous. He afterwards fell in the battle of Brandywine.

[A]

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 24, 1775.

An express arrived at Five o'clock this evening, by which we have the following advices :

Watertown, Wednesday Morning, near 10 of the clock.

To all friends of American Liberty, be it known, that this morning before break of day, a brigade consisting of about 1000 or 1200 men landed at Phipps's Farm, at Cambridge and marched to Lexington, where they found a Company of our Colony Militia in arms, upon whom they fired without any provocation, and killed six men and wounded four others. By an express from Boston, we find another brigade are now upon their march from Boston, supposed to be about 1000. The bearer, Trail Bissel, is charged to alarm the country quite to Connecticut ; and all persons are desired to furnish him with fresh horses, as they may be needed. I have spoken with several, who have seen the dead and wounded. Pray let the Delegates from this Colony to Connecticut see this, they know Col. Forster, one of the Delegates.

J. PALMER, one of the Committee.

A true Copy from the Original, per order of the Committee of Correspondence of Worcester, April, 1775.

Attested and forwarded by the Committees of Brookline, Norwich, New London, Lyme, Saybrook, Killingsworth, E. Guilford, Guilford, Brandford, New Haven.

Fairfield, Saturday, April 22, 8 o'clock.

SINCE the above was written we have received the following by a second express.

Thursday, 3 o'clock, afternoon, A. M.

SIR,

I am this moment informed by an express from Woodstock, taken from the mouth of the Express, then two of the clock, afternoon—That the contest between the first Brigade that marched to Concord was still continuing this morning at the town of Lexington, to which said Brigade had retreated, that another Brigade had, said to be the second mentioned in the letter of this morning, landed with a quantity

of Artillery at the place where ~~the~~ first did. The Provincials were determined to prevent the two Brigades from joining their strength if possible, and remain in great need of succour.

N. B. The Regulars, when in Concord, burnt the Court House, took two pieces of cannon which they rendered useless; and began to take up Concord bridge on which Capt. _____ (who with many on both sides were soon killed) made an attack upon the king's troops, on which they retreated to Lexington.

I am,

EB. WILLIAMS

To Col. Obadiah Johnson, Canterbury.

P. S. Mr. McFarlan of Plainfield, Merchant, has just returned from Boston, by way of Providence, who conversed with an express from Lexington, who further informs, that 4000 of our troops had surrounded the first brigade above mentioned, who were on a hill in Lexington, that the action continued, and there were about 50 of our men killed, and 150 of the regulars, as near as they could determine, when the express came away: it will be expedient for every man to go who is fit and willing.

The above is a true copy as received per express from New Haven, and attested by the Committee of Correspondence, from town to town. Attest

Jonathan Sturgis
Andrew Rowland
Thaddius Burr
Job Bartram

} Committee.

The above was received yesterday at 4 o'clock, by the Committee of New York, and forwarded to Philadelphia, by ISAAC LOW, Chairman of the Committee of New York.

Printed by W. and T. BRADFORD.

[B]

PHILADELPHIA, *April 26, 1775.*

Wednesday, 12 o'clock.

By an Express just arrived, we have the following.

Wallingford, Monday morning, April 24, 1775.

Dear Sir

COL. Woodworth was over in this place yesterday and has ordered 20 men from each company in his regiment, some of which have already set off, and others go this morning. He brings accounts which came to him authenticated as late as Thursday afternoon. The king's troops being reinforced a second time and joined as I suppose from what I can learn by the party who were intercepted by Col. Gardiner, were then encamped on Winterhill, and were surrounded by 20,000 of our men who were entrenching.

Colonel Gardiner's ambush proved fatal to Lord Percy, and one other General Officer, who were killed on the spot the first fire.---To counterbalance this good news, the story is, that our first man in command (who he is I know not) is also killed.---It seems they have lost many men on both sides.---Col. Woodsworth had the account in a letter from Hartford.---

The country beyond here are all-gone off, and we expect it will be impossible to procure horses for our waggons, as they have or will in every place employ their horses themselves. In this place they send an horse for every sixth man and are pressing them for that purpose. I know of no way but you must send immediately a couple of able horses, who may overtake us at Hartford possibly, where we must return Mr. Noy's and Meloy's, if they hold out so far. Remember the horses must be had at any rate. I am in great haste

Your entire friend and humble servant

JAMES LOCKWOOD.

P. S. Col. Gardiner took 9 prisoners, and 12 clubbed their firelocks and came over to our party.---Colonel Gardiner's party consisted of 700, and the regulars of 1800

instead of 1200, as we heard before.—They have sent a vessel up the Mystic river as far as Temple's Farm, which is about half a mile from Winterhill.—These accounts being true, all the King's Troops, except 4 or 500, must be encamped on Winterhill. At the instance of the gentlemen of Fairfield just departed this copy is taken verbatim from the original, to be forwarded to that town.

ISAAC BEARS

The above is copied and authenticated by the several Committees through Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey

** * * Winter Hill is about two miles from Boston. Wallingford is fourteen miles from New Haven.*

Printed by W. and T. BRADFORD.

April 29th. * * Went and drank coffee at James Cannon's. He was not there, being gone to [the] State House Yard to help consult and regulate the forming of the militia. After coffee, I went back to [the] Factory by an appointment of some of the managers, who had appointed to meet ——— Gardiner, a committee man of New York, with whom we spent the evening. This day, about noon, Jabez Fisher came by persuasion to the Coffee House, and there declared, in the presence of a great concourse of people, that it was Robert Holliday, of Duck Creek, that wrote and sent that letter to him, which he had caused to be published in the Pennsylvania Ledger, No. 3, and no other person, upon which the people, with some reluctance, let him go; but the overseers of the poor interfered, by obliging him there to give security for the maintenance of his two bastard children. James and Drinker had bonded a vessel for Newfoundland, and intended to slip away with her, but a number hearing, waited on them. At first, they equivocated, but the people being resolute, they delivered up the ship's papers, and hindered her proceeding. That also prevented Samuel Shoemaker from loading a vessel to the same place.

May 1st. * * This day a number of the associators to the militia met in each of the wards of this city, to form themselves into suitable companies, and to choose their respective officers. * *

2d. * * Viewed some companies learning the use of fire-arms. * * * This day, about noon, Thomas Loosly, shoemaker, was brought to the Coffee House, and there being exalted as a spectacle to a great number of reputable citizens, he there very humbly and submissively asked and entreated their pardon and forgiveness for his illiberally and wickedly villifying the measures of Congress,

the Committee, and the people of New England, sincerely promising that his future conduct should be just, true, and equitable, as should recommend him to the particular notices of all those whom he had so unjustly, falsely, and wickedly villified. On those assurances and promises, the company discharged him.

May 3d. * * There was a company of young men, Quakers, who this day asked leave of the managers to learn the military exercise in the Factory yard, which was granted, and they began this evening.

4th. * * This day account came that Mr. Hancock and Mr. Adams are arrived at New York, on their way to this city, to attend the Continental Congress. The Quaker company, Humphries, captain, about thirty, exercised in the factory yard, and such is the spirit and alacrity of them, that few, if any, of the companies will sooner learn the military art and discipline, and make a handsomer appearance, nor be more ready to assert, at the risk of their lives, the freedom of America on Constitutional principles.

5th. * * Visited two families that have left Boston government through the violent oppressive measures exercised over them. * * * This afternoon arrived [the ship *Pennsylvania Packet*,] Captain Osborne, from London, in which came passenger, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, to the satisfaction of his friends and the lovers of liberty.

6th. * * After dinner, went to the State House Yard, from thence to the commons, seeing the various companies exercise. While standing there, Major John Sullivan and John Langdon, Esq., two of the delegates from New Hampshire, with my son Benjamin, came, who, the delegates, spoke to me very kindly. * *

May 7th. * * It's admirable to see the alteration of the Tory class in this place, since the account of the engagement in New England: their language is quite softened, and many of them have so far renounced their former sentiments as that they have taken up arms, and are joined in the association; nay, even many of the stiff Quakers, and some of those who drew up the Testimony, are ashamed of their proceedings. It is said that J** P**, who signed that paper, and had called the people rebels, now declares in favour of the opposition made to king and parliament. The Friends held a meeting last Fifth day afternoon, in order to consider how to send a supply to the Bostonians, it being a matter that before they had treated with contempt and ridicule. A petition has been presented to the House, praying them to grant a sum, not less than Fifty Thousand Pounds, for the use of the Province at this critical time, and another petition praying them to consider the situation of our City, and requesting them to grant leave to stop our navigation, by sinking some vessels at Red Bank. Both these petitions were signed by great numbers, of all the different ranks and seats of this city. This was done last week. This day, arrived Captain Robison, in [the] ship [Sukey,] from London, in six weeks, who brought account that the marines were embarked, and the vessels sailed for Ireland to take the soldiers on board. He brought also a copy of the petition of the Quakers to his Majesty, and that the printers of the piece called the Crisis, were had before the Ministry on account of finding out the author, who being interrogated and pressed hard, declared that one of the writers was the Duke of Gloucester. They immediately discharged them without any farther confession. * *

May 8th. * * Account from New York is that a general association was set on foot on the 29th ultimo, and signed by above one thousand of the principal inhabitants of the City, and it is to be transmitted to all the counties in the Province, when they make no doubt but it will be signed by all ranks of people. The purport is, that they will abide by, and put into execution, whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by their Provincial Convention. This they engage to perform under all the sacred ties of religion, honour, and love to their country. (See General Advertiser, No. 185.) We hear also from Williamsburgh,* of Governor Dunmore's delivering to Captain Collins's party of men, in the night, out of the Magazine, twenty barrels of gunpowder, which they carried on board the schooner Magdalen. This was highly resented by the people, who addressed him on the occasion, and requested him to return it; but instead of his complying, the locks were taken off the magazine, and the schooner put under the protection of the Fowey, man-of-war, in York river, and that the Governor had fortified himself in the palace, &c. * *

9th. * * This morning, arrived four of the delegates from South Carolina, in the brig Charleston Packet, Captain Barton, in four days passage, viz., Henry Middleton, Christopher Gadsden, John Rutledge, and Edward Rutledge, Esq's. Christopher Gadsden came to see me, and dined with me. In conversation, he expressed the great satisfaction he had received in reading some of the books he had from me, when he went last home to Carolina from this City, particularly Paul Sigevoik's book, entitled "The Ever-

* Then the capital of Virginia.

lasting Gospel," and those two books, entitled "The World Unmasked, or the Philosopher the Greatest Cheat," requesting, that if it should please God that he and I should live to see peace and harmony once more restored among us in these parts, I would promote a correction of the Everlasting Gospel, and have it, with the two other volumes of the World Unmasked, fairly and neatly printed, unto which he would subscribe largely, and, upon completing them, I might draw on him to the amount of Sixty Guineas, which he would immediately pay. This conversation gave me great pleasure. * * * N. B. This day, arrived these sundry delegates, viz., Peyton Randolph, George Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Edmund Pendleton, Benjamin Harrison, and Richard Bland, Esq's., from Virginia; Richard Caswell, and Joseph Hewes, Esq's., from North Carolina; Samuel Chase, Thomas Johnson, and John Hall, Esq's., from Maryland; Cæsar Rodney and George Read, Esq's., from the counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on the Delaware. It is said they were met, about six miles from town, by the officers of all the companies in the city, and by many other gentlemen, on horseback, to the amount of five hundred. Within two miles of the city, the company of riflemen and infantry, with a band of music, met them, and conducted them through the City with great applause.

May 10th. * * This day, about one o'clock, came into town these following delegates, viz., John Hancock, Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Esq's., from Massachusetts's Bay; Eliphalet Dyer, Roger Sherman, and Silas Deane, Esq's., for the Colony of Connecticut; (and Thomas Lynch, South Carolina, arrived in the evening.) Delegates from New York,

James Duane, Francis Lewis, John Jay, Lewis Morris, Philip Livingston, [and] John Alsop. Delegates from the Jerseys, []

May 11th. * * This afternoon, the delegates opened the Congress at the State House; began with prayer, in which officiated Jacob Duche.* There were also added to them by our Assembly, now sitting, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Willing, and James Wilson, Esq's. The Congress this day elected Peyton Randolph, Esq., President, and Charles Thompson, Secretary.

13th. * * The Congress are daily sitting, but scarcely any thing transpires from them, saving the depositions taken relating to the beginning of the engagement at Lexington and Concord.

14th. * * This morning, set off from this city, for Burlington, the Captains, Bradford, Pryor, and Melchor, with a number of others, on the report of a deserter from General Gage's being confined in prison there, for desertion, the which, upon their arrival at Burlington, they found to be true. They immediately went to the prison, took him out, and brought him to Philadelphia. * *

15th. * * This day, arrived the Hon. Samuel Ward, Esq., one of the delegates from the Colony of Rhode Island. Within these two weeks past, sundry families have arrived in this city from the territories of Boston, whose relations of their sufferings and distress there, are very melancholy and afflicting to hear, and at present no prospect of any relief from under the hand of unmerited cruelty. A vessel this day arrived, which left Cork the 4th of April, says the

* Rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia—author of the *Letters of T. Caspiana*.

troops were not sailed, but were taking their horses aboard, &c.

May 17th. * * In P. Journal, No. 1693, is [a] copy of Robert Holliday's recantation and acknowledgment of his misconduct, the which was accepted by their committee in Kent county. In the Evening Post, No. 49, is [an] account of Governor Dunmore's Proclamation, and an account of his paying for the gunpowder he had suffered to be taken away, to the amount of three hundred and twenty pounds sterling, also the resolves of the committee of King William's county on that occasion, with the New York General Committee's Circular Letter to the other Colonies. * *

18th. * * Account brought of the taking of Fort Ticonderoga. See Evening Post, No. 50, for particulars.

20th. * *, The Congress sitting every day this week constantly, and the militia, light infantry, horse, and company of artillery, exercising every day, and some of them twice a day.

22d. * * This day was published, in the Pennsylvania Packet, No. 187, the Congress's advice in answer to the New York request, how they should behave in regard to the troops expected there. In said paper is the Address of the General Committee of Association for the city and county of New York, to Governor Colden. * *

24th. * * In the last Evening Post, No. 52, is, it is said, General Gage's circumstantial account of the attack on his Majesty's troops by a number of people of the Massachusetts's Bay, April 19th. In said paper is [an] account, via Liverpool, 30th [of] March, that the whole regiment of light dragoons had, to a man, refused to come over to fight against this country. * * * From there to son Christopher's; stayed and supped with eight of the delegates.

About nine, an alarm was spread by beat of drum, that our prison was beset by a number of men, in order to rescue two prisoners who were under sentence of death; but by the interposition of Captain Bradford's company, they were prevented, and some of the offenders, it's said, secured. However, this company, with the assistance of —, watched the prison all night. * *

May 25th. Yesterday morning, Peyton Randolph, President of the Congress, set off for Virginia, as his presence was necessary in their General Assembly, that is called by their governor to meet on the first of next June, at Williamsburgh, of which he is speaker, and the Hon. John Hancock was elected President. For the etymology of the word Yankee (alias Yankee Doodle) see Evening Post, No. 53. * * * Part of two companies mounting guard at the Prison, as I came home, in order to keep watch all night.

27th. * * After dinner went to the place;† drank Balm Tea; from thence to a walk on the commons, near [the] Bettering House, seeing sundry companies of militia exercising, till past seven.

28th. * * This day, it is said, Mary Harris, a Quaker preacher from Wilmington, visited the three Quaker Meeting Houses in this city, in a very odd manner, viz., by walking through each of the preacher's galleries, then down, passed amongst the people backwards and forwards, seemingly in great affliction and distress, uttering, it's said, to this effect—"See to your standing, for that thus the Lord was about to search and examine his camp," &c. &c., and

* See Appendix (C.)

† Mr. Marshall's country place, still in the possession of the family, was in Moyamensing, between Broad Street and Irish Tract Lane. Balm Tea was probably substituted for the interdicted article.

then said, "I shall have peace in having thus discharged and done my Lord's errand. So farewell."

May 31st. * * For several particulars of public remarkable occurrences, see this day's Pennsylvania Journal, No. 1695. * *

June 1st. * * Guards at [the] prison, as has been every night since the 24th of last month, kept by the militia. * *

2d. * * Account came that while Parson Stringer was at prayers with Andrew Steward, in the dungeon of our prison, the said Steward took that opportunity to walk up stairs, go out at the several prison doors into the street, and without any ceremony, walked off with himself, without bidding Robinson, the prison keeper, farewell, although he was sitting at the front door, on the step, when he passed him. * *

7th. In the evening, arrived ship Prosperity, Captain McCulloch, with, it is said, about four hundred passengers, from Belfast: from London, ship Sally, in which came passenger, Major Skem, as Governor of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. * * * Came home near eleven; fine clear moonlight weather: a sentry at [the] New Tavern, over the above governor.

8th. Cloudy weather, and so continued all day. I rose before five, breakfasted, and went on the commons past seven. Came back past nine: then by ten went again and staid till past two, viewing the parade of the three battalions [of] militia of the City and Liberties, with the artillery company, (with two twelve-pounders and four six-pound brass field pieces,) a troop of light horse, several companies of light infantry, rangers, and riflemen, in the whole, above two thousand men, who joined in one brigade, and went

through their manual exercises, firings, and manœuvres, &c. &c., in the presence of General Lee, the Continental Congress, and several thousand spectators, then all marched into town to the Coffee House.

June 12th. * * For public occurrences, see Pennsylvania Packet, No. 190. * *

20th. * * Went to the Factory past eight; stayed till twelve. Just then-about, the three battalions, with the troop of horse, train of artillery, and three companies of light infantry, rangers, &c., marched by the Factory, having been reviewed this morning by General Washington and the members of the Congress. * *

27th. * * About eight, Brigadier General Sullivan set out from hence, to join the American army, near Boston: he was escorted by the light infantry of the three battalions, and by many other officers and gentlemen, a few miles. * * An express arrived this day, with sundry occurrences, from the Boston camp. For particulars, see the Evening Post, Numb. 67.

30th. * * This being monthly meeting, it's said J** P** took much pains in endeavouring to persuade the auditors, and they their acquaintance, by no means to keep the 20th of next month as a day of prayer and fasting, but to keep open shop and houses. This was, in plain terms, saying, You may frolic as much as you please on that day, but don't, by any means, suffer yourselves to be humble, or pray on that day, because it is appointed by the delegates for that service, to pray and worship God. This he pressed them to observe, that so they might not be like what he called the world's people. Here is another flagrant testimony to the decay of primitive Christianity, viz., "Pray

without ceasing,"—"In the time of trouble, call upon me."
 &c. &c.

July 1st. * * My son Christopher sent me a present of a small keg of pickled oysters, and requested my coming to sup at his house this evening, the which I complied with, and spent the evening in innocent, cheerful conversation with John Adams, Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams,* and Robert Treat Paine, delegates from Boston. * *

2d * * Afternoon, two o'clock, an alarm spread of a man of war, full of troops, seen at Bambay Hook, coming up. This alarmed the City, but it proved to be a false report. * *

7th. * * To Grace Hastings'; stayed there till church was done, there being a sermon preached at Christ Church to the First Battalion of the City Militia, by Jacob Duche.

9th. * * It is said that some day last week, there was a meeting of the Quakers in this city, wherein it was agreed that a collection should be set afoot in that society, for the relief of the necessitous of all religious denominations in New England who are reduced to losses and distresses in this time of public calamity, to be distributed among them by a committee of their brethren in New England, and to this, it is said, they recommended to their brethren in their several meetings in New Jersey, to subscribe for [the] said purpose. In the evening came Colonel Dyer, [Silas] Deane, and [John] Jay, three of the delegates, * * * who all stayed and supped, and spent the evening very agreeably, till near ten o'clock, it being a fine serene night.

* The name of John Adams is here repeated in the original. I have substituted Samuel, which was doubtless meant.

1775.]

REMEMBRANCE.

28

July 14th. * * The many and various accounts of the slain at Bunker's Hill reconciled, by an account of the return made to General Washington on the fourth instant—of the Provincials, viz., one hundred and thirty-eight killed, three hundred and one wounded, and seven missing, and the best account he had received of the regulars was, that eight hundred were killed, and seven hundred wounded. See Evening Post, No. 74, and J. Humphrey's Ledger, No. 25. * *

16th. * * After two, Charles and his wife, and daughter Betsey, came in the chair; just stopped and bid us farewell. They were going to Bristol, to try the water, on account of son Charles's health. * * * After they were gone, Samuel and John Adams, two of the delegates, came; stayed some time.

17th. * * Stayed at home till near six; took a walk to the College yard, to see the Dutch butcher ask pardon of one of the companies for speaking disrespectfully of their proceedings.† * *

* The mineral waters at Bath, near Bristol, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, did not go out of vogue until within about twenty years.

† The following notice from the Committee of Safety, was published about this time:

Committee Chamber, Philadelphia, July 17, 1775.

The Committee of Safety do hereby recommend it to the good women of this City and Province, that they voluntarily supply the Surgeons or Doctors who have usually attended their respective families, with as much scraped lint and old linen for bandage, as they can conveniently furnish, that the same may be ready for the service of those that shall happen to be wounded in the defence of their country.

Signed by order of the Committee,
WILLIAM GOVETT, Clerk, C. S.

July 20th. * * This being the memorable day in which an unjust and cruel ministry took away all our sea trade, as far as their inveterate malice could reach: the morning was pleasant; fine sunshine, yet cool and agreeable weather, although a melancholy appearance presented, as all the houses and shops in our neighborhood were shut, and to appearance more still than a First Day produced, as there was no riding abroad visiting, as is generally on First Day. * * * Most families attended divine worship in the different churches and meeting houses of this city. I went to Christ Church, where an excellent sermon was preached on the occasion, from Psalm —, unto a large and crowded auditory, amongst whom were, I presume, all the delegates. It was an awful meeting, as numbers of wet eyes demonstrated their attention. * * * This afternoon, Robert Taylor called at my house, who said there was nigh two hundred of their militia came up this morning from their parts to church, in their uniforms, as he was. He is a lieutenant.

22d. * * My wife and I took a walk to the place, and, awhile after, came there, Christopher Gadsden, [Roger] Sherman, and Colonel Dyer, three of the delegates, and my son Christopher. Soon after came Dr. Brown, Dr. —, (who was just come from Watertown, to get a thorough insight into making saltpetre. He was sent by the Provincial Congress,) and James Cannon, who all stayed and drank coffee, &c. * *

24th. * * Accounts are that on the eighth instant, two hundred volunteers, from the Rhode Island and Massachusetts forces, had burnt and destroyed the regulars' guard-house, [and] brought off two muskets and accoutrements, with one halbert: this done without [the] loss of

one of our men. This was an advanced post, and gave the regulars an opportunity of discovering our operations at Roxbury. On the eleventh instant, a party of men from the Roxbury Camp went to Long Island, in Boston harbour, and brought off fifteen of the regulars prisoners, between twenty and thirty horned cattle, and about one hundred sheep. The prisoners were sent from the head-quarters yesterday, to Concord. The same account says that General Gage's troops are much dispirited; that they are very sickly, and are heartily disposed to leave off dancing any more to the tune of Yankee Doodle, and that General Gage had sent many reputable housekeepers in Boston, to prison, for refusing to work days' work on board the men of war, and the fortifications. * *

July 25th. * * Account was brought last night, that a vessel from Hispaniola had brought and landed, for our use, seven tons of gunpowder, being about one hundred and thirty casks; put under the care of the Committee of Safety. * *

26th. * * It's said that a person was sent to prison this forenoon, for attempting to spike the guns in the State House Yard. Account is arrived from Georgia that the people there, hearing of a parcel of gunpowder's being on board a ship just arrived from London, went, landed and secured it for their own use. It's said that it amounted to thirteen thousand pounds, and that the Georgians have appointed delegates to attend the Continental Congress, and [who] are daily expected. A gentleman who got off [from] Boston, *July 10th*, says that the inhabitants were numbered, and amounted to six thousand five hundred and seventy-three—the soldiers, women, and children, to thirteen thousand six hundred. Three hundred Tories are chosen to patrol the

streets, forty-nine of a night. Very sickly: from ten to thirty funerals a day, but no bells allowed to toll. For further occurrences, and names of the officers killed and wounded, see Pennsylvania Journal, No. 1708. * *

July 27th. This day, was launched, up town, a [gondola,] as another of [the] same construction, was launched last week, down town, each of them to row with — oars, to carry —, cannon, —, men, and small arms. * *

29th. * * This week, by accounts, we have received here, under safe custody, fifteen tons of gunpowder, and the same quantity [is] hourly expected, as also a parcel of small arms. Account is received of the Lexington affair's [having been heard of in England] by the return of Captain Darby, who carried it to England in twenty-seven days. See Pennsylvania Ledger, No. 28. * * * In this evening's Post is the character of General Putnam, with some material occurrences. See No. 81.

30th. * * Yesterday morning, set out from this town to the eastward, six wagons, each carrying one ton of gunpowder, escorted by twenty-four of the light infantry, and some riflemen of the first battalion as far as Trenton, then the escort was to be changed by some others at Trenton, and so proceed. This morning, it's said a pilot boat came up to town, loaded with gunpowder.

August 3d. * * Yesterday, several of our delegates went out of town, by virtue of their adjournment to the fifth of next month. * *

4th. * * Accounts from Boston are of the distress of the inhabitants there, beef being at 1s. 4d. per lb., butter 1s., and so in proportion; that the Provincials had burnt the Light House at the entrance of Boston harbour, pulled up the piles that were for marks for the shipping, &c.,

but they first took away all the furniture, fifty weight of powder, and several casks of oil; that eight transports were arrived with about sixteen hundred men; exceedingly sickly in the town, so that every soldier that now arrives seems to add to their distress. From Virginia, that Lord Dunmore had seized a ship, and £900 out of one of the custom houses, for his own use; that thereupon the people had seized all the money in the other custom houses (amounting to about £1674 14s.) and treasury, and that the Provincial Convention had stopped all exports (except tobacco) from the 5th inst. With us, Michael Hillegas and George Clymer, of this City, are appointed Treasurers, and Dr. Franklin, Post Master General of the United Colonies of North America. These appointments are by the Hon. Continental Congress. * * * Called as I came home at Stephen Collins', whose wife had just received a letter from her husband, but no material news except the extremities of the people in Boston, and of four deserters who had just come over them, and the arrival of one hundred and six of our riflemen. * *

August 5th. * * Accounts by the Constitutional Post yesterday are, that about 3060, being parts of nine regiments, were arrived at Boston, and that, by appearances, General Burgoyne is in a deep settled melancholy, walks the streets frequently with his arms folded across his breast and talking to himself, and that General Gage is often out of his head, and that he and Admiral Greaves had publicly quarrelled, so that he told Gage it was a cowardly action to burn Charlestown. * *

6th. * * Yesterday was published [a] copy of [the Address of] the Delegates of the United twelve American Colonies to the people of Ireland, dated July 28th, 1775.

signed by John Hancock, President. There is also a rumour now propagated, that General Gage has resigned the command of the troops to General Howe, and that £50,000 sterling is remitted, in specie, to Boston, to pay and increase the wages of the soldiery, and that orders are [sent] to the Governor of Canada to attack our frontiers.

August 9th. * * From Richmond, in Virginia, we hear that the convention sitting there has prohibited the exportation of grain and provisions of all kinds, after the fifth of this month, and [have resolved] to embody three thousand men, exclusive of officers, and three troops of horse, to be stationed in the lower end of the Colony, and that between four and five hundred men are to be raised and quartered at the different forts on the frontiers, &c., and that sixty young gentlemen are to be sent from that colony to serve as cadets in the army at Boston, &c. For sundry material occurrences, see Pennsylvania Journal, Numb. 1705.* * *

* The following advertisement was published at this time:

To the Spinners in this City and County.

Your services are now wanted to promote the American Manufactory at the corner of Market and Ninth Streets, where cotton, wool, flax, &c., are delivered out. Strangers who apply are desired to bring a few lines from some respectable person in this neighborhood.

One distinguishing characteristic of an excellent woman, as given by the wisest of men is, that "She seeketh wool and flax and worketh willingly with her hands. She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hand holdeth the distaff."

In this time of public distress, you have now, each of you, an opportunity not only to help to sustain your families, but likewise to cast your mite into the treasury of the public good. The most feeble effort to help to save the state from ruin, when it is all you can do, is as the widow's mite entitled to the same reward as they who, of their abundant abilities, have cast in much.

1775.]

REMEMBRANCE.

41

August 11th. * * About four, the *Constitutional Post* arrived; also, about six, an express arrived from the camp, with sundry advices, among which were that the regulars were attempting to repair the light house that was burnt down, upon notice of which, Major Tucker was sent to command three hundred men, who landed under a severe heavy fire, and then attacked them, killed the commanding officer, with ten or twelve of the others, on the spot, and took the remainder, about thirty-five in number, prisoners, and ten tory carpenters [and] demolished all their work. While he waited for the tide to carry them off, a large number of boats from the men-of-war came up to reinforce the regulars, on which ensued a smart firing. Our troops, however, got safe back with their prisoners, with the loss of one man killed and two or three wounded; that the riflemen at the camp had picked off ten men in one day, three of whom were field officers; that of six sail of transports sent to the eastward of Casco Bay, for forage, with one man-of-war, while the parties of them were ashore in the country, a number of the inhabitants possessed themselves of five of the transports by making all aboard prisoners, to the amount of near four hundred soldiers and seamen, and secured the ships out of the reach of the man of war. * *

12th. Last night, arrived the *Georgia Packet*, from Georgia, in which came passengers the Hon. John Houston, Archibald Bullock, and Dr. Zubly,* delegates appointed to represent that colony in the Continental Congress. * * * To the Coffee House to see Major French, Ensign _____, and _____, who were come from Dublin in the ship _____.

* A clergyman, native of Switzerland.

Captain ———, with ——— suits of clothes for the ——— Regiment, which our people secured. * *

August 16th. * * For sundry particular and material pieces of news, both foreign and domestic, with the Congress' Petition to the King, see Pennsylvania Journal, No. 1706. * * * Past five, took a walk to the State House, election being held there for one hundred men for City, Southern and Northern Liberties. * *

17th. * * Accounts from Boston are, that the transports were returned and brought with them from Fisher's and Gardiner's Islands, two thousand one hundred sheep, about one hundred head of cattle, seven tons of hay, [a] parcel of hogs, one thousand pounds of cheese, &c. O, shame on the tory party!

18th. * * Past seven, to meet [the] Committee in the Philosophical Society's Room, where this evening were met forty-nine members, who proceeded to [the] choice of chairmen, when Joseph Reed, George Clymer, Thomas McKean, and Samuel Meredith were appointed to that service, Jonathan B. Smith, Secretary, Robert Strettle Jones and Peter Loyd, Assistants to him. Agreed that the stated weekly meeting be held on Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock, at this Philosophical Society Room, while convenient; that all the members who are not present when the roll is called over, being twenty minutes after the time appointed, pay sixpence, and if absent all the evening, one shilling; and if any member met leave the company before business is over, without leave of the chairman, such are to pay five shillings; that in all future debates, no person be suffered to give his sentiments on any particular but what is concluded in speaking twice on the same subject. * *

August 19th. * * There is account from Boston that General Gage has demolished Castle William and sent all his family to England, and that the whole of the army would evacuate Boston soon, but it was thought his rage would carry him so far as to destroy it first; that four captains of the regulars had resigned their commissions to General Gage, being ashamed of such base and cruel proceedings, and that several officers were gone for England; that the Provincials had taken a number of prisoners on board several vessels that they had taken; that several of our companies of riflemen were arrived at the camp, and, by the computation, there are twenty-five hundred of Gage's men killed and died since the Battle of Bunker's Hill, &c. * * * To the Committee, as there was a special meeting appointed to receive an answer from the Committee of Safety, respecting the soldiers' clothing that was imported in Blair McClennagan's ship from Dublin, in which, their answer, they assumed it was their province to detain [them] and had them now in their possession until the meeting of Congress to dispose of them, as they, the Congress, thought proper, upon which a Committee was appointed to go and examine the said packages, to see that there was no other kind of goods, and report next Third Day meeting. Complaint was made by G. Schlosser of his having stopped a piece of linen of a pedler,* who thereupon applied to [Isaac] Hunt, the lawyer, who issued out a summons against him for the said

* On the 27th of September, 1774, the Congress unanimously resolved that from and after the First of December, 1774, there should be no importations from Great Britain or Ireland of any goods, wares, or merchandise, and that they should not be used or purchased, if imported after that day.

piece, upon which a motion was made to send for the said Hunt, who after first notice refused, upon which a line from the chairman brought him. He owned the doing of it, but insisted it was according to the rule of his profession, and could see no injury he had done. A good deal was said to him upon the imprudence of such proceedings, upon which he requested time to consult his client, and then he would give the Committee his answer whether he would proceed in carrying on the suit against G. Schlosser, or withdraw and discontinue the action, at the next meeting, which was granted him. * *

August 21st. * * Took a walk down town to see Benj. Betterton, who, last Seventh Day, in a jovial humour, jumped over a man's shoulders, but on taking the ground, a small stone, it's said, was there, which turned his leg so that he broke it about the small. When I thus visited him, he lay in great pain, but pretty much composed and [with] but little fever. * *

22d. * * At seven I went to meet the Committee; came home past ten, sundry debates detaining till that time. The one respecting Blair McClenagan's ship is referred to the determination of the Congress, as we could not overrule their resolve of June —; the other respecting [Isaac] Hunt, who would give no positive answer whether he would prosecute the suit against George Schlosser or no, but requested to have the minutes of this meeting in writing, with leave to give his answer in writing, the which was looked upon to be only evasive, so it was determined, *ne-mine contradicente*, that his answer was not to-satisfaction. * *

24th. * * Called by the way at the Coffee House, advice being brought that the man-of-war below had

seized Captain Mifflin's snow, from ———, detained her, and had confined both captain and mate. He seemed to be insolent, his mild behaviour, so much before applauded, was now all absorbed in ill-will and rancour; he expressed himself in conversation, it's said, respecting our Committee of Safety far from politeness, but in low, obscene language, and closed it with this speech as a specimen, "That he did not value all their gondolas or Committee of Safety a ———;" so much to shew the mild, complaisant gentleman! * * * I went to the Manufactory where we made a board, but before business, Thomas Tillbury spoke and behaved himself very wrathful and rude in his expressions, because it had been urged by some of the managers, that none of us, while in that station, should engage and set up a manufactory for themselves, but if they had concluded so to do, they should have informed the other managers and declined acting as manager in this, from that time. This was the cause of his rancour and ill-will, which, at last I found, was chiefly levelled at me, because I had insisted on the impropriety of serving two masters, self and this manufactory, &c. &c. Came home past nine, T. Tillbury going away very wrathful before eight.

August 25th. * * Paid Crugillus Vanzening 48s. for hauling twenty-four cords of wood; paid Jonat. Malsbary for twenty-four cords of wood, at 12s. 9d., and cording £15 10s. Paid Robert Tomkins 51s. 3d. for three cords of wood, at 11s. 6d., cording and hauling, &c. &c. Paid for carrying and piling the said wood, with rum, &c. &c. &c., 40s. * *

26th. * * At five, I went to the Coffee House, being called there to meet the sub-committee on account of Isaac Hunt's case, and, after some conference, agreed to meet at said place next Second Day morning, at nine o'clock.

* * * For several material pieces of news respecting Gloucester at Cape Ann, and the Asia man-of-war's firing on New York, see Evening Post, Numb. 93, &c.

August 28th. * * At nine, I went to [the] Coffee House, met the Committee respecting Isaac Hunt; went away at eleven. * * * After dinner went with William Rush to Kensington, to see the gondola launched. * *

29th. * * Past eleven, went to [the] Committee Room at [the] Coffee House, in order to enquire, with my other brethren, into the conduct of Captain Clay, who had brought in with him two officers as passengers, of whom he had made no report to the Committee, before they were gone from this city to New York. Upon hearing what he had to offer, and finding things not clear in his favour, it was referred over to the weekly meeting this evening. * * * At near seven, went to the Committee Room; stayed there till past ten. * *

September 1st. * * Wagons loaded with flour and flaxseed almost constantly passing for this week past, in order to ship off. * *

6th. * * For sundry public occurrences, respecting damage by [the] storm last week, and other pieces of news, see Pennsylvania Journal, Numb. 1708. Between eleven and twelve this forenoon, about thirty of our associators waited upon and conducted Isaac Hunt from his dwelling to the Coffee House, where having placed him in a cart, he very politely acknowledged he had said and acted wrong, for which he asked pardon of the public and committed himself under the protection of the associators, to defend him from any gross insults from the populace. This, his behaviour, they approved him, and conducted him in that situation, with drum beating, through the principal

streets, he acknowledging his misconduct in divers places. But as they were coming down town, stopping at the corner where Dr. Kearsley lives, to make his declaration, it's said the Dr. threw open his window, snapped a pistol twice amongst the crowd, upon which they seized him, took his pistol, with another in his pocket from him, both of which were loaded with swan shot. In the scuffle, he got wounded in the hand. They then took Hunt out of the cart, conducted him safe home, put Kearsley in, brought him to [the] Coffee House, where persuasions were used to cause him to make concessions, but to no effect. They then, with drum beating, paraded the streets round the town, then took him back to his house and left him there, but as the mob were prevented by the associators, who guarded him, from tarring and feathering, yet after the associators were gone, they then broke the windows and abused the house, &c. * *

September 8th. * * Past eleven went to the Committee at [the] Coffee House; stayed till one. It appeared there in conversation, that Samuel Rhoads, mayor, had on the sixth instant, called upon Major Bayard and Captain ———, to order out their battalion, in order to disperse the people assembled at the Coffee House on the said day, * &c. &c.

9th. * * This being the day appointed by the Congress for the shipping to depart this port, it's been a busy time with many of the merchants to complete their loading, but with their steady application and industry, they have complied with it, and it's computed that about forty sail went down with this evening's ebb.

13th. After my wife came from Market (she went *past 5,*) she ordered her girl, Poll, to carry the basket with

* See entry of October 3d.

some necessaries to the place, as she was coming after her, they intending to iron the clothes. Poll accordingly went, set down the basket, came back, went and dressed herself all clean, short calico gown, &c., said she was going to school, but presently after, the negro woman, Dinah, came to look for her, her mistress having mistrusted she had a mind to play truant. This was about nine; but madam took her walk, but where, she is not come back to tell.

September 16th. I arose before six, as I was much concerned to see my wife so afflicted on the bad conduct, as before, of her girl, Poll, who is not yet returned, but is skulking and running about town. This, I understand, was the practice of her mother, who, for many years before her death, was a constant plague to my wife, [and] who left her this girl as a legacy, and who, by report, as well as by my own knowledge for almost three years, has been always so, down to this time. * * * About eight, word was brought that Poll was just taken by sister Lynn, near the market, and brought to their house. A messenger was immediately despatched for [her,] as she could not be found before, although a number of times they had been hunting her. Brought home, I suppose, about ten. * *

18th. * * As I went down town, called at [the] Coffee House, an express being arrived from Ticonderoga. * * * Thence to my sons', and spent some time with Samuel and John Adams; from there, I called at Christopher Gadaden's lodgings, spent some little time with him; from there to the place and drank balm tea with my wife. Came home about dark, and spent the evening there. * *

19th. * * Some of our militia, in number —, with — wagons, money, and coarse clothing, set out for the camp, near Boston, commanded by Major Cooks and

Capt. Cowperthwaite. *** At two, I went to [the] manufactory by invitation, to consult with some of the managers respecting the employment of three, (it's said) complete spinners on the machine and cotton weavers, &c. &c. * *

September 20th. * * Past three went to the place, where Samuel Adams, Governor Ward, John Adams and Christopher Gadsden and son came, drank coffee, and spent the afternoon in free conversation. * *

21st. * * Went to the manufactory, where was a full board of managers. Business went on with temper and good humour, as Mr. Tillbury was absent. * *

25th. * * Past ten, went to meet [the] sub-committee at [the] Coffee House, where fifteen of the vendue masters attended, and were qualified agreeably to the resolve made by [the] Committee. * *

27th. * * Past eleven, went to [the] Committee Room, at [the] Coffee House; from there, went with last night's resolves to the Congress at the State House, in company with John Benezet. * *

28th. * * About one, went down to [the] wharf to see the gondolas sail by, the delegates being aboard, with a great number of others. Two of them, about Masters' wharf, each carried away a mast. * *

October 1st. * * From New York, of Sept. 28th, "There is a report in town that two thousand Canadians have posted themselves between St. John's and Montreal, to cut off the communication between the town and Carlton's garrison." * *

2d. * * After breakfast, went to [the] State House. Election began past ten. * *

3d. * * Yesterday were chosen the following persons, Representatives for this county, Joseph Parker,

3077 votes; John Dickinson, 3122; Michael Hillegas, 3111; George Gray, 3107; Thomas Potts, 3103; Samuel Mills, 3098; Robert Morris, 1882; Jonathan Roberts, 1700. Sheriffs, William Dewees, 2985; John Bull, 1602. Coroners, Robert Jewell, 2213; William Moulder, 1602. Past three, I went to [the] State House. Election for two burgesses then-about was begun. I stayed there till near five. * * * N. B. Samuel Powell was elected Mayor this day in the room of Samuel Rhoads.

October 4th. Yesterday were elected Burgesses for this City, Benjamin Franklin, 775 votes; Thomas Mifflin, 724 votes. * * * This afternoon, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Lynch and Benjamin Harrison, three of the delegates, set out for Boston, being appointed to the service of consulting and advising with the gentlemen in the Provincial army. * * This day arrived, Ship Aurora, Capt. Reed, from London, as did the Ship Clementine, Capt. Brown, from Scotland, and Ship King of Prussia, Capt. Potts, from Rotterdam. The two last with passengers.

5th. * * About six, was called to [the] Committee Room, where were twenty-nine members, some of whom by information had been down to Chester after some letters which they were informed were going to England, in the possession of Christopher Carter, who had been partner with ~~—~~ Spikeman, in Market Street, which said person they found, and then recovered [the letters] by threats of detaining and bringing him up to town, and after recovering said letters, in two parcels, one of them directed to Thomas Corbyn, and the other to Mrs. McCalla, and taking his qualification to the whole of them, and of whom and by whom he received them, they then discharged him, and brought the letters, which were now read, and

as they appeared to be base and cruel invectives against the liberties of America, and calculated by wicked men to inflame the minds of the people in England against the Colonies in general, it was directed that three of the authors be immediately taken into custody, which was immediately put into practice by securing Dr. Kearsley, James Brooks, and Leonard Snowden, (a Quaker) brewer in Pemberton Street, and they were confined under a guard in the State House until next morning. A seal was also put on the Doctor's desk, and a guard placed at his house. All this done by eleven o'clock. N.B. James Brooks was taken up at the Doctor's, and Snowden at the Doctor's street door.

October 7th. * * Notices called the Committee to meet at ten. According I went and met them, there being about seventy members. After some time being met, report was made that there was reason to apprehend that there was a great number of inimical letters on board the snow Patty, bound to London, upon which a sub-committee was sent down in a pilot boat to examine and bring them all up that were suspected, and also all persons on board that were suspected. This being done, a resolve was brought in by three of the Committee of Safety from the Congress, dated the sixth instant, ordering that all suspected persons that were found to act inimical to the rights and liberties of America that fell under our discussing and notice, should by us be delivered over for trial of their offences to the Committee of Safety, they only being invested with that power and not we having no right to hear or determine any case of that kind.

This produced a warm debate for some time, and, at length, upon motion seconded, whether the present papers,

relating to Kearsley, Brooks, Snowden and Ordale, (Minister of Burlington in the Jerseys) should, by a Committee appointed, be carried to the Committee of Safety for their sole judgment and determination, the same motion was carried by a majority of the whole, except one and myself. Past two, the Committee broke up. * *

October 8th. * * About two, was brought to town, Christopher Carter with a number of letters from on board the brig Black Prince. He was put into prison, where the three before mentioned* were sent by the Committee of Safety, last night, till further examination. * *

9th. * * Went at ten o'clock to the Committee at the Philosophical; stayed till twelve, in which meeting, fifteen members were chosen to assist the Committee of Safety in the trials of Dr. Kearsley, Leonard Snowden, J. Brooks, [and] Christopher Carter, whose trials then came on before the Committee of Safety and those fifteen members, at the Lodge Room, and continued till just dark before finished. * * * N. B. The four persons before mentioned were conveyed from prison and back there again by a guard of associators, not less than fifty, with drums, fifes, &c. &c.

10th. * * Dr. Young called at my house, requesting me to endeavour to collect a small supply for Mrs. Cleamuns, a woman driven from Boston with several children, whom they purposed to send and settle for the present amongst a set of his friends near Albany, if a small contribution could be made here for her, so as to convey her there, and to help her a little at first settling down. I accordingly set out and waited upon some who threw in their mites. * *

* Kearsley, Brooks, and Snowden.

October 11th. * * Past ten, I went out collecting for Mrs. Cleamuns, and collected, yesterday and to day, with my own mite, the sum of £3 2s. 6d. which I paid unto herself. * * * Ship —, Capt. Robison, arrived from London, brought account that Richard Penn was arrived at London, who carried the Congress's petition to the King, but that it was not delivered when he sailed, but was to be in a few days after.

12th. * * At six went to the manufactory; stayed there till near nine. We were pleasant and agreeable, as sundry humoursome spirits were present. * * * For sundry pieces of news, see Evening Post, Numb. 113. * *

14th. * * Took a walk down town and spent some time, viewing two of the gondolas. * * * We have had many fears for a day or two past, respecting a piece of news from Boston, how that on the fourth instant, had sailed from there, a fleet, consisting of one sixty-four, and one twenty-gun ship, two sloops of eighteen guns, and two transports, with six hundred men—their destination a profound secret, but that they had taken on board two mortars and four howitzers, with other artillery fitting for bombardment of a town. This, we thought, might be to visit us.

17th. * * Near six, went to [the] Committee Room (Society Hall); came away past nine. In that time a petition from the privates, requesting this Committee's assistance respecting the General Association recommended by the last Assembly and adopted by the Congress. Upon motion, a Committee of nine were appointed to meet to-morrow, consider and prepare a draught by way of petition to the Assembly, now sitting, to enforce that resolve, but first to present it to this Committee, who are to meet the nine-

teenth, at this room, to consider the contents. At said time, a motion that a petition be also presented to the Assembly, praying them to take the saltpetre works into their care. The same was then written, read and approved of, signed by George Olymer, Chairman, and delivered to Joseph Parker, to present to-morrow.

October 18th. * * Near twelve, went to the Committee Room, at the Coffee House, being on the committee for settling the conditions of security for vessels taking provisions from one colony to another. * *

19th. * * Near six, I went to [the] Committee Room at [the] Society's Hall, where news was brought by — West, of the Jerseys, that a Transport ship was stranded at Brigantine Beach, near Egg Harbour, that some of the men had come on shore, said she was from Boston, and that, on her stranding, they had thrown all her gunpowder and small arms overboard. Now as this account was imperfect, the committee proposed sending an express directly, but Major Cox and Captain Ash proposing to go, if agreeable, their proposal was readily accepted of, and although it rained hard, and [was] very dark, yet they intended to set off immediately, in order to send back a true account, and if needful, to stay and assist that part of the country. * *

20th. * * James Cannon visited me this morning, respecting a petition the Committee of privates intended to send to the Assembly. I gave as my judgment that no time should be lost, as I was apprehensive that the Assembly might soon adjourn, in order to prevent any application to them respecting a General Militia Law. * *

24th. * * Near six this morning, Dr. Kearsley and James Brooks, under a guard of eight of the Light

1775.]

REMEMBRANCE.

55

Horse, left this City for the different jails allotted them in this Province. * * * To Ashton's Ferry, as fifteen, called recruits of Gage's army, that were on board the ship stranded in the Jerseys were brought, under an escort of the Jersey militia, and delivered to ours here, who took them to our prison. * * * Past two, went and met part of [the] Committee at [the] Coffee House; from there went in a body to Carpenters' Hall, in order to attend the funeral of Peyton Randolph (who had departed suddenly, after dinner, last First Day, at the country house of Richard Hills); then proceeded to Christs' Church, where a sermon was preached by Jacob Duche; then to Church Burial Ground. * *

October 25th. * * At three, went to [the] Committee at Society Hall, being on the appointment of twelve members, to hear and examine Captain Hastings, and the mate of the ship Rachael and Francis, which was stranded at Brigantine Beach on her voyage from Boston to New York, respecting her cargo. * *

28th. * * About three, went down town; called at John Lynn's; from there to Benja. Marshall's stayed till near six in company with John Hancock and lady, Samuel and John Adams, [Thomas] Cushing, [Eliphalet] Dyer, Treat Paine, [John] Langdon, Silas Deane, and another delegate not known to me; drank coffee there; from thence, through the rain to the manufactory, by appointment, to consider a memorial to present to the Assembly. * *

29th. * * Near six in the evening, went to meet the Committee at the Philosophical Hall, being called to attend by ticket from the Chairman, in order to consider a "Memorial presented by the People called Quakers" on the twenty-seventh instant, to the Assembly now sitting. This Committee accordingly met (present seventy-two members)

and, without one dissenting member, agreed that the said Memorial should be counteracted. Agreeably thereto, a Committee of seven members, to wit, McKean, Clymer, Smith, Jones, Delany, Wilcox, and Matlack, were appointed to prepare a draught for that purpose, to be brought to this Committee to-morrow evening at six o'clock, for their approbation, in order to be presented to the Assembly the thirty-first instant, in the morning. * *

October 30th. * * At six, went to meet [the] Committee at [the] Philosophical Hall, by ticket, where the Remonstrance to the Assembly in opposition to the one presented by the Friends, was read and approved of by the whole body that was there met, being seventy-four members, and we were ordered to meet in a body at this house, and so proceed to present it to the Assembly to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. * *

31st. * * Just before nine, went to meet the Committee at the Philosophical Hall. At ten, went, two by two, being sixty-six in number, to the State House. Our chairman, George Clymer, and Mr. McKean presented our Petition to the Speaker of the House, who ordered it to be read while we were all present, which was done accordingly. * *

November 1st. * * Near twelve took a walk to [the] Committee Room at [the] Coffee House; came back near one, having come to a resolution by the sub-committee then met, to request the Chairman to call the Committee this evening, in order to know why the arms ordered to be made last June, were not done, nor yet set about, and strictly to inquire who is guilty of that omission. * * * Yesterday arrived the King's Proclamation, dated London, 23d of August, 1775, wherein he has declared all the Colonies to be

in open rebellion, and therein includes all his subjects within his realm that hold or maintain any correspondence with us by any ways. This day, authenticated accounts were brought of the burning and destroying of the town of Falmouth,* consisting of between three and four hundred houses, by the man-of-war, which, it's said, fired three thousand balls into it, which set it a fire. * *

November 3d. * * Account just brought by express, of the surrender of Fort Chambly to Major Brown, on the Fourteenth of October, in which was a great quantity of ammunition, provisions, warlike stores, &c., with the colours of the Seventh Regiment or Royal Scotch Fusileers, which were brought to the Congress. * *

6th. * * Near five, son Benjamin accompanied me to Col. Hancock's lodgings, in order to see the ensigns or colours taken at Fort Chambly; found him and his lady at home; spent an hour or two with him very agreeably, * *

7th. * * Came back at one. News just brought, by the way of Fairfield, of the taking of St. John's Fort by storm, with the loss of two hundred Provincials. * *

13th * * This morning, set out from this city for Canada, Robert Treat Paine, Thomas Lynch [and] Philip Livingston. * *

15th. * * Yesterday [an] express arrived, with the account of the surrender of the Fort of St. John's, on the Third instant. * *

17th. * * Account just brought of four vessels' being just taken by our friends at the eastward; one ship loaded with wood and hay, two with live stock, viz., cattle, sheep, hogs, geese, turkeys, ducks, &c., and some hay.

* New Portland, Maine.

One was a brig stranded, out of which were taken to the camp, one hundred and eighteen pipes of Madeira wine. It's said that this belonged to Philadelphia. * *

November 21st. * * In company with Sampson Levy, Thomas Combs, and my son Benjamin, we viewed the inside of the new prison*; thence into Chesnut Street, to view the arrival of Lady Washington, who was on her journey to Cambridge, to her husband. She was escorted into the City from Schuylkill Ferry, by the Colonel and other officers, and light infantry of the Second Battalion, and the company of Light Horse, &c.

24th. * * After dinner, as I had heard some threats thrown out, that if the ball assembled this night, as it was proposed, they presumed that the New Tavern would cut but a poor figure to-morrow morning, these fears of some commotion's being made that would be very disagreeable at this melancholy time, in disturbing the peace of the City, I concluded, if possible, to prevent, in order to which, I went to Col. Hancock's lodgings, and finding he was not come from Congress, and the time grew short, being three o'clock, I walked up to the State House, in expectation of meeting him. That failing, I requested the door-keeper to call Samuel Adams, which he accordingly did, and he came. I then informed him of the account received of a ball, that was to be held this evening, and where, and that Mrs. Washington and Col. Hancock's wife were to be present, and as such meetings appeared to be contrary to the Eighth Resolve of Congress, I therefore requested he would give my respects to Col. Hancock, desire him to wait on Lady Washington to request her not to attend or go this evening. 'This

* Corner of Walnut and Sixth Streets.

he promised. Thence I went and met the Committee at the Philosophical Hall, which was large and respectable, being called together for this only purpose to consider the propriety of this meeting or ball's being held this evening in this city, at the New Tavern, where, after due and mature consideration, it was then concluded, there being but one dissenting voice, (Sharp Delany,) that there should be no such meeting held, not only this evening, but in future, while these troublesome times continued, and a Committee was appointed, immediately to go to inform the directors of this meeting, not to proceed any further in this affair, and also to wait upon Lady Washington, expressing this Committee's great regard and affection to her, requesting her to accept of their grateful acknowledgment and respect, due to her on account of her near connexion with our worthy and brave General, now exposed in the field of battle in defence of our rights and liberties, and request and desires her not to grace that company, to which, we are informed, she has an invitation this evening, &c. &c. Came home near six. After I drank coffee, I went down to Samuel Adams's lodgings, where was Col. Dyer. Spent some time pleasantly, until Col. Harrison came to rebuke Samuel Adams for using his influence for the stopping of this entertainment, which he declared was legal, just and laudable. Many arguments were used by all present to convince him of the impropriety at this time, but all to no effect; so, as he came out of humour, he so returned, to appearance. * *

November 25th. * * At half past eleven, went to the Committee Room at the Coffee House; came away near two. At this time, Major Beyard, one of the four gentlemen appointed to wait on Lady Washington, reported that they had acted agreeably to directions, that the lady received

them with great politeness, thanked the Committee for their kind care and regard in giving such timely notice, requesting her best compliments to be returned to them for their care and regard, and to assure them that their sentiments on this occasion, were perfectly agreeable unto her own. * *

November 27th. * * About ten, Lady Washington, attended by the troop of horse, two companies of light infantry, &c. &c., left this City, on her journey to the camp, at Cambridge. * *

30th. * * Near nine, called by invitation at Paul Fooks's, he having illuminated for the taking of Montreal. * *

December 10th. * * As to public occurrences, I refer to the weekly papers which I take, and [as] to what passes worthy of notice in sub-committee, the minutes of that board will relate, as will the minutes of the General Committee, and the minutes of the American Manufactory, to which records I refer the inquisitive. I acknowledge now, the receiving, a few days past, sundry presents from my friend Paul Fooks, viz., a neat window-blind for my library room, two quarts of old French brandy, and a plate of choice red herrings. * *

21st. * * Within a few days past, arrived several small cargoes of gunpowder, Capt. —, fifteen hundred weight; Captain Walter Stevens, six hundred and eighty pounds, forty-nine muskets, thirteen silver handled hangers; two schooners, Rebecca, Captain Farey, the Ranger, Capt. Cruse, both from Eustatia, twenty-three hundred pounds of powder in fourteen half barrels, and sixty-six quarter barrels, twenty-four neat swivel guns, and one hoghead of different sized pistols. * * * Near four, went to meet some of [the] Committee members at Major Morgan's, in order

1776.]

REMEMBRANCE.

81

to see to settle the price for some powder, and the twenty-four swivel guns. * *

December 23d. * * Lent Dr. Young an octavo volume, Salmon's Collection and Paraphrases on the Works of the Philosophers, Geber and Hermas, No. 97. * *

26th. * * For public news, see Dunlap's General Advertiser, Numb. 218. * *

29th. * * After dinner, (half after one) went to the Carpenters' Hall to meet as many of the subscribers to the American Manufactory of Wool, Cotton, Flax, &c., as were pleased to attend, in order to settle sundry affairs relating to the said company. Came away from there about six.

30th. * * For public occurrences, see Pennsylvania Ledger, Numb. 49.

31st. * * Sundry pieces of news last night in the Evening Post, Numb. 147. * *

1776.

January 3d. * * News brought to day of a skirmish between the Pennsylvanians and the Connecticut people* in which Jesse Lukens was killed. * *

6th. * * At four, went to meet [the] Committee at [the] Philosophical Hall (per notice sent.) The business was to enquire respecting the conduct of Parson Smith and Tench Francis, they having, as reported, spoken and acted very disrespectfully of the Congress and all our proceedings. John Mease, who was [present] and had given notice of said Smith's conduct, being called upon, used such equivocal and unmeaning expressions, beneath the dignity of

* In the Wyoming country, then claimed by both provinces.

a member of society, much less a member of this Committee and of Safety, in order to exculpate the said Smith, that no hold could, at present, be taken of him. The other was put off till next Third [day] evening, and six members appointed to make enquiry respecting his and other persons' proceedings in the prosecuting of the contest at Wyoming. * * News brought this evening of three tons of gunpowder arrived at Egg Harbour or Cape May, thirty-nine tons near the camp, and six tons at New York.

January 7th. * * It's said, an express arrived from Rhode Island on the Fifth instant to the Monthly Meeting of Friends in this City, the contents of which has induced their members to sit pretty constant for these two days past. What they may hatch or bring forth, Time will make manifest. By yesterday's post, [a] letter from [the] camp before Quebec, dated [the] sixth of last month, gives an account that Gen. Montgomery had joined Col. Arnold, with some artillery and about three thousand men; that our men were in high spirits, and were now well clothed with the regimentals destined for the seventh and twenty-sixth regiments, which were taken at Fort St. John's; that they were making preparations to attack the enemy, who are in close garrison, but, it's thought, could not hold out long, as they intended, after they had summoned them to surrender and they refused, immediately to endeavour to take it by a general storm. See Evening Post, Numb. 150. * *

8th. * * This morning arrived, *via*, New York, the King's Speech to both houses of Parliament, 27th of October, 1775; also, account of three hundred large barrels of gunpowder landed not far from New York to the Eastward. * * * This afternoon, news came of the Schooner, Charming Polly's arrival at Chester, with sixty

tons of saltpetre and Sloop Trial with one thousand pounds of powder.

January 9th. * * At breakfast, I was visited by Paul Fooks' housekeeper, who informed that their boy, Neal, had heard his sister Rosanna Thompson, who lived at [Richard] Bache's, [say] that James Brattle, servant man to James Duane, one of [the New] York delegates, was employed by Governor Tryon, to collect and send him all the news he could find, on board the Asia, for which he should be well rewarded and also be preferred to some post, in consequence of which, he had written to him, and in particular the day our fleet sailed with their number, &c. On this information, I called upon some of our Committee at [the] Coffee House Joseph Dean went with me, but could gain nothing. We returned. Then John Bayard went with me to Joseph Reed's: he not at home; thence to see him at [the] Committee of Safety; not there; thence to [the] Court House; found him. After taking his advice, went to Hall's* Printing Office; took [Richard] Bache home with us; called his maid; examined her. She seemed confounded, but, on the whole, denied it. From thence to [the] Coffee House, where consulting Major Cox, he joined us two. We went to [the] State House; called out Mr. Duane; informed him; he seemed confounded; requested us to attend him to his house. We did. He called his man, examined him, took him up stairs and made search, all to no purpose. We then went, took him with us to Paul Fooks'; examined the boy who persisted. We brought the boy back to the Duane's lodgings; sent for the young woman, who, upon

* Hall was first the partner, afterwards the successor of Franklin, in the printing business.

seeing her brother, confessed that what he had said was true. James was called and interrogated, but all to no purpose. Then Major Cox and Mr. Duane took him up stairs again, and while they were employed in that business, he slipped down stairs, out through the yard, and [they] have seen no more of him. Major Bayard and myself waited for them in the parlour. Thus he escaped.

January 13th. * * Went to Bell's; bought a pamphlet called Common Sense. * *

15th. * * By the New York Post, which arrived Seventh Day night, at nine o'clock, account that Admiral Shuldham was arrived, and five hundred fresh troops at Boston, from Ireland. The regiments were the fifty-fifth and seventeenth; that two regiments had gone to Halifax, and two had pushed into the River St. Lawrence to try for Quebec. An account, by a deserter from Boston, on the Third instant, was that a fleet consisting of nine transports, with three hundred and sixty men, was ready to sail under convoy of the Scarborough and Fowey men of war, with two bomb vessels and some flat bottomed boats, said to be for Newport, Long Island, or Virginia; and that five thousand militia had joined General Washington, and taken the places of those soldiers who would not stay beyond their time of service; that they were good troops, and the whole army impatient for an opportunity of action. * *

17th. * * Near seven, Christopher Gadsden, and son came to take their leave, they being to embark for South Carolina to-morrow. * *

18th. * * Yesterday arrived an account of our forces' attempting to take Quebec, but repulsed with the loss of Gen. Montgomery, and some more officers of note,

upon which the Provincial troops were immediately drawn off, but as the accounts at present remain uncertain as to the particulars, we are impatiently waiting for substantial accounts from that quarter.

January 20th. * * In the evening, met a few friends of America at Fountain Tavern, in Chestnut Street, in order to consult and consider of proper persons to be elected Committee men at the next election in this City for that purpose, as the time of this Committee expires the Sixteenth of next month. From there, I visited some of the delegates, with Silas Deane, Col. Floyer, and the two new ones from Connecticut. * *

22d. * * About nine, I went to meet [the] Committee at [the] Philosophical Hall, by summons, in order to answer the request of Congress, which was to make application to the inhabitants of this City and Liberties, for a number of blankets to enable the battalions who are under orders to march for Canada, as none were to be purchased in the stores. This request was immediately complied with, and the members formed themselves into companies accordingly and set out on the business. * *

23d. * * Cold morning. Snow fell in the night. Went past eleven to [the] Committee Room; came home before one; took a walk to the barracks, as Capt. Dorsey's company marched out of town with their baggage this forenoon. * * * Near six, went to [the] Committee Room at [the] Philosophical Hall. Came away about nine. It was there concluded to break the lock that Fisher and Sons had put upon their store door, take out their goods and sell them to-morrow at public vendue, the which I would have the Committee of Safety do, but it was overruled. * *

January 24th. * * After dinner took a walk down town to see our floating battery, man-of-war, &c.; came home; then went to John Bayard's vendue. * *

25th. * * Past nine, went to [the] Committee Room, at [the] Philosophical Hall, by notices, in order to consider of ways and means to provide arms for some of the marching companies for Quebec. * *

26th. * * Went to [the] Committee Room at [the] Philosophical Hall, by call per ticket; left it at twelve, it being to consult who should be nominated as Burgesses, in the room of Thomas Mifflin, at camp. Two were proposed, viz., Joseph Reed and George Clymer, but the first was, by vote, carried to be put. * * * At —, went to the State House with my ticket.

27th. * * Joseph Reed, our Chairman, [was] elected yesterday one of our Burgesses, in the room of Thomas Mifflin, resigned.

28th. * * Notwithstanding the severe cold weather for some days past, yet several companies of our First Battalion have marched from town for Canada. By the Post, last evening, we learn that two large transports, laden with provisions and ammunition, bound for Boston from England, are taken and carried into Newburyport.

30th. * * After five, went to the Committee Room, Philosophical Hall; came away past nine. * * * At this meeting, complaint was made against John Drinker, hatter, for refusing taking Continental money, who, being sent for, acknowledged he did, and that in point of conscience, he refused it, upon which he was to be censured agreeably to the resolve of Congress published [January

11th, 1776,] but to be referred for one week, in order for him to consider well of it.*

January 31st. * * Near six, went to [the] Committee Room at [the] Philosophical Hall, being called by ticket. At this meeting, Thomas and ——— Fisher were sent for, upon a complaint of their refusing the Continental Money, to which complaint they made no objection, by acknowledging the complaint to be just and true, and said that from conscience's sake, they could not take it in future; upon which they were ordered to be censured in the public papers next week.

February 2d. * * After dinner, spent some time writing something by way of Address to the Congress, to be laid before the sub-committee, this evening, for approbation, at the Coffee House Room. * * * Went and spent till near nine in conversation with Samuel Adams. * *

3d. * * At eleven, went to Thomas Lawrence's; signed the Remonstrance, to have it presented to Congress, but as they had adjourned to Monday, it was referred to be presented then. This, morning, Capt. Mason arrived in town, having left his brig, loaded with arms, ammunition [and] saltpetre, off the Cape.

6th. * * News brought of General Clinton's arrival at Governor's Island, near New York, with six hundred men and two men-of-war, and also of General Lee at New York, with fifteen hundred men. * *

* Congress ordained that persons refusing to receive the Continental Bills of Credit, or who should obstruct and discourage the currency and circulation thereof, should, on conviction, be deemed, published and treated as enemies of the country, and be precluded from all trade or intercourse with the inhabitants of the Colonies.

February 13th. * * After dinner, I went to the State House Yard to see the volunteers for New York turn out of each of the four battalions of the Associators. * *

15th. * * This afternoon, came account of Gen. Clinton with the transports' sailing from New York and the Narrows. This prevented our Battalion of Volunteers from going hence to New York.

16th. * * Past six, went to [the] State House; gave my vote for Committee men. * *

19th. * * Near ten, went to [the] Philosophical [Hall]; met the Committee; went from there to [the] State House. Past eleven, joined and went in procession with Congress, Assembly, Committee of Safety, Corporation, &c., to the Calvinist Church in Race Street, where a funeral sermon was delivered by Dr. Smith, on the death of Gen. Montgomery. * *

22d. * * Paid *3d.* poor tax for the Northern Liberties. * *

23d. * * Past one, went to son Charles's and dined with Governors Hopkins and Ward, Silas Deane, Col. Lewis, Mr. Brown, Badcock, Paul Fooks, and a stranger. After dinner, spent the afternoon in conversation; drank coffee there; I then went to Col. Hancock's lodgings; stayed some time with him and his spouse. I then went and met the Managers of the Prison Society* at Armitage's; came away past nine.

26th. * * Half past eight, went to [the] Coffee House by appointment from [the] General Committee; met Hoar, Mead, and Madack; after agreeing upon [a] Memorial to Congress, went with [it] to James Searle's, he being

* The Society for alleviating the miseries of prisoners.

one appointed; found him at home poorly. After all signing the Remonstrance, the three before mentioned and myself waited upon Col. Hancock and delivered it to him, present to Congress. * * * Took a walk to see the battalions. * * * Past seven, went to Samuel and John Adams' lodgings; stayed till past nine. * *

February 28th. * * Went to [the] Committee Room at [the] Philosophical Hall and met Committee, by tickets, in order to procure a Convention to be called, the which, after some debates, was agreed to, but the mode of doing it was referred to a meeting to be called to-morrow evening. * *

29th. * * At past five, went to the Committee Room, Philosophical Hall; came away past eight; at which the time for the Convention's being called was concluded, viz., the Second of April next, to meet in this City.

March 2d. * * To [the] State House, they being choosing a Burgess in the room of B. Franklin. * *

4th. * * Spent the afternoon at home, chiefly writing till five o'clock, when [I] went to meet [the] Committee at [the] Philosophical Hall, (called by notices) in order to take into consideration the Report of the Committee of Correspondence respecting the propriety of suspending the calling of the Provincial Convention for a few days in order to see the event of sundry petitions now before the House of Assembly. Accordingly, the suspension was agreed to. * *

5th. * * My wife rose early in order to attend her servants at the place. Fine pleasant morning, but gloomy wind, southwardly. Breakfasted alone. Visited by William

* David Rittenhouse was elected.

Clifton and William Bradford; invited to attend the sub-committee at ten this forenoon, at [the] Coffee House, in order to consider of the powder, saltpetre and arms brought yesterday in brig Hannah, Capt. James Neale, from Holland. * *

March 6th. * * Near seven, went to the Committee Room, called by ticket to consider means to prevent the high prices of sundry kinds of goods, viz., Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Pepper, Salt, Cocoa, Chocolate, &c. Came home past ten, after passing sundry resolves.

9th. * * After five, went to [the] Coffee House; stayed there till after the fight of — Carson and Price in the street, first with sticks, then with fists, but parted. Past seven, the fire-flat was set fire to, which answered the purpose to admiration of the persons present, which were a great number collected on that occasion before the Coffee House and down to the wharf. From thence went to the Committee Room at Philosophical Hall, called by notices to consult and consider the most expeditious way to collect hard money to send to Canada. The Committee, taking it into consideration, concluded to meet in each several district next Second Day at nine, and there appoint sub-committees to go through the City and try what sum they can exchange Continental money for into gold and silver for that service. From there, walked down Market Street to Front, and found the raft still burning. It was said it burned till one in the morning. * * * This afternoon came to town, the Prussian General, as he is called, from the camp.

13th. * * After dinner, went to Dr. Young's. Stayed there hearing him read a piece as answer to Common Sense, called Plain Truth, but very far from coming up to the title. * * * Examined Cassandra's answer to Cato's

1776.]

REMEMBRANCE.

71

two letters in Hall and Sellers's Gazette this week, No. 2464.*

*March 15th. * * Paid — Bright, 3s. 10d.*
for lamp and watch tax. Past five, went to James Cannon's. Drank coffee there with Timothy Matlack; stayed in conversation till near seven. (Dr. Smith said these words in the presence of James Davidson, Timothy Matlack and James Cannon—That Great Britain would mortgage America for as much money as would enable her to conquer it.)

*17th. * * For sundry pieces of material news, see Evening Post, No. 180. * **

*18th. * * After dinner, went down to Samuel and John Adams's lodgings; not at home; I left there the maid the works of George Stonehouse, neatly bound lettered, viz., Universal Restitution, Scripture Doctrine, Universal Restitution further defended, &c., Christ's Temptations Real Facts, &c., as a present. From there I went and visited Governor Ward, in the small pox. * * * Near seven, went by appointment to meet eleven of the sub-committee, who with me had before valued, at Jacob Winey, six hundred and ninety-four guns, bayonets, gunpowder, &c. the which said Winey now objected to, when after hearing his objections, we confirmed our former settlement, to wit, that the Committee of Secrecy pay the sum of £3 15s. per piece, when they are put in proper order by the Commissary, and buy the cannon powder at £17 10s. per cwt., provided upon trial it be good. The charge of repairing was what Winey objected to, being £80 5s.*

* The Essays of Cassandra, which, I learn, were highly esteemed, were written by James Cannon.

March 20th. * * Went at nine o'clock to meet a Committee by appointment, to draw a Remonstrance to the Assembly, requesting to rescind their directions to our delegates.* * * * Then went to Paul Fooks's: stayed some time there with General Baron De Weldke, the Prussian. * * * Near seven, went to [the] Committee Room, Philosophical Hall, called there by summons; came away about nine. At this meeting, Benjamin Sharpless Tanner was complained of [for] refusing the Continental Money. He was sent for, and acknowledged the charge. He was requested to think and give his final answer whether he would recant or no, at our next meeting. * *

23d. * * Down town to see the Province Ship launched. * *

24th. * * For public occurrences, see Evening Post, Numb. 183. * *

26th. * * This morning, about two o'clock, departed my honoured and worthy friend, Governor Ward, by the small pox, which he bore with manly and great patience. His loss will be deplored by all the true friends of liberty in these colonies, who knew his merits. * * * Dined at home with Thomas Paine. * * * We hear, that on the seventeenth instant, about nine in the forenoon, the Ministerial army evacuated Boston, and that the United Colonies are in actual possession of the town, and that they [the British] have left effects by their sudden departure to between Thirty and Forty Thousand Pounds.

27th. * * At three, went to [the] Committee Room at [the] Philosophical, being appointed to meet there in order to go in a body to the funeral of Gov. Ward from

* See *postea*, note to June 8th.

his late lodgings in Lodge Alley. We went there and accompanied the corpse to the new building in Arch Street, where an excellent discourse, suitable to the occasion, was delivered by Samuel Stileman. After service, the corpse, in same procession, was carried to the Baptist Meeting House, in which he was interred:

March 28th. * * News brought of the defeat of the Ministerial party in North Carolina. See Pennsylvania Journal.

31st. * * A complete relation of the taking possession of Boston is in the Evening Post, Numb. 186.

April 1st. * * About three, went to James Cannon's. Spent good part of this afternoon and evening till eight there, in conversation with Thomas Paine, Dr. Young, James Wigdon and Timothy Matlack. Came away about eight, by the cry of "Fire"; went home; thence up town where the whole malt house, and new front house of Robert Hare was in flames. Went with Col. Roberdeau to the powder magazine, where a number of us attended with an engine, which played upon the magazine and other buildings adjacent, for fear of sparks. * *

5th. * * Dined at home with James Cannon. We then went to Paine's; stayed some time; thence Cannon and I went to Dr. Young's; not at home. We went up to Kensington; found him and several friends there at work on board the frigate building by Messrs. Eyre. We joined them in assisting what we could till night. Then came home.

6th. * * Near two, set off for Kensington, in order to assist with a number of fellow citizens in getting the lower deck beams on board the frigate building by Messrs. Eyre. I presume there came not short of one hundred, who stayed

till they were all put on board, (in which were included three parts of the Light Infantry of First Battalion, who came in warlike array.) Came away just at dark. * *

April 9th. * * Near seven, went to [the] Committee Room at [the] Philosophical Hall; came away before ten; at which meeting, Townsend Spikeman attending, owned he refused and could not take the Continental money. He refusing to appeal, his case was ordered to be published.

11th. * * After dinner, went to Kensington, where a number of inhabitants met, in order to assist in getting the lower deck beams in the ship that was building for man-of-war, by Bruce and Company. * *

16th. * * News confirmed of our fleet's arrival at New London, and of the arrival of Gen. Washington at New York. Some particulars, See in Evening Post, Numb. 193.

* * * Near seven, went to [the] Committee Room at [the] Philosophical Hall; came home past ten. Great debate about rescinding the prices some time past affixed to sundry articles by the Committee. This debate arose from a Remonstrance, now presented by sundry citizens. * *

18th. * * Near seven, went to [the] Committee Room at [the] Philosophical Hall; called by summons, where the rights and powers of the Committee were discussed and proved to be invested in them by the votes of Congress and the call and nomination of the people at large, and that the regulations they had entered into were well founded. Yet in order to promote peace and harmony at this time, a vote was passed (contrary to mine and many others' present approbation) that a Remonstrance be sent to Congress requesting them to explain some former Resolves. A Committee was appointed for that purpose, to draught it and bring it to the next meeting for approbation. At this meet-

ing, after Committee was over, many stayed and appointed sixteen members present to confer with the Committee of Privates and the Patriotic Society, respecting the candidates for Burgesses on the First of May next. Agreed to meet to-morrow evening. * *

April 19th. * * Near seven, went to William Thorn's school room, Videll's Alley; met a number of persons appointed to consult upon persons proper to be returned as four Burgesses from this City, on the First of May. Came away past nine, having adjourned to seven to-morrow evening at same place. I was chosen Chairman, J. Cannon, Secretary. * *

20th. * * Went thence to James Cannon's. Past seven, went with him to William Thorn's school room, as by appointment last night. Came away about ten. * *

21st. * * Many, I understand, were the private meetings of those called moderate men (or those who are for reconciliation with Great Britain upon the best terms she will give us, but by all means to be reconciled to or with her,) in order to consult and have such men carried for Burgesses at the Election (First of May) as will be sure to promote, to accept and adopt all such measures. These are the schemes that are now ardently pursued by those men. * *

23d. * * Near eight, I went with J. B. Smith to Col. Hancock's, to deliver a Remonstrance from the Committee to Congress (we being appointed for that service), the which he received very politely and promised to perform and favour us with the result of Congress thereon. * *

25th. * * Went to Jacob Schriner's; met sundry persons there; went thence to the sign of Rotterdam in Third Street; stayed till the ticket was settled for Inspectors,

and three persons to put into practice the Resolve of Assembly for disarming Non-Associators. * * * Thence, to meet the Committee at William Thorn's school room, where we concluded and fixed the ticket for four Burgesses, viz., George Clymer, Col. Roberdeau, Owen Biddle [and] Frederick Kuhl, but to be kept a secret from the public till after our next meeting on Second Day night, at that place [at] seven o'clock. * *

April 27th. * * Past two, went to Kensington, where a number of persons, not much short of one hundred and fifty, were collected, in order to get the upper deck beams into both the frigates building there. The same was completed, without any accident's happening, by six in the evening. I then came away with Frederick Kuhl, James Davidson and James Cannon, to whose house I went and drank coffee. * *

28th. * * After supper, Joseph Lecond and myself took a walk down to Plumstead's wharf, in order to see what readiness the two ships of war were in, as they were under sailing orders, occasioned by an express, arrived about three this afternoon, who left Lewistown about six last night, sent by land from Henry Fisher, giving an account that the man-of-war, the Roebuck, pursuing a vessel, had, that afternoon, run ashore on the Brandywine [shoals] and was then, to appearance, fast. The vessels were nigh ready, as we learned, and would sail in the morning.

May 1st. * * At nine, A. M., went to William Thorn's school room by appointment; from thence to my sons'; thence to [the] Coffee House and so home; from there down to [the] drawbridge; thence to the State House; stayed till one; went in company with Thomas Paine and dined at son Christopher's. Went back to the State House;

engaged till past five; then went with James Cannon to his house; drank coffee there; then we returned to the State House; stayed till eight; then I came home, eat supper and went back. Stayed till past ten, the Sheriff having proclaimed to close the poll in half an hour. This has been one of the sharpest contests, yet peaceable, that has been for a number of years, except some small disturbance among the Dutch, occasioned by some unwarrantable expressions of Joseph Swift, viz., that except they were naturalized, they had no more right to a vote than a Negro or Indian; and also, past six, the Sheriff without any notice to the public, closed the poll and adjourned till nine to-morrow and shut the doors. This alarmed the people, who immediately resented it, flew to the Sheriff and to the doors and obliged him again to open the doors and continue the poll till the time above prefixed. I think it may be said with propriety that the Quakers, Papists, Church, Allen family, with all the Proprietary party, were never seemingly so happily united as at this election, notwithstanding Friends' former protestation and declaration of never joining with that party since the club or knock-down Election. (Oh! tell it not in Gath, nor publish it in the streets of Aakalon, how the testimony is trampled upon!) About midnight, casting up the poll, it turned out thus, viz., Samuel Howell, 941; Andrew Allen, 923; George Clymer, 923; Alexander Wilcox, 921; Thomas Willing, 911; Frederick Kuhl, 904; Owen Biddle, 903; and Daniel Roberdeau, 890.*

* It thus appears that the Tories and Moderates elected three of their candidates, Messrs. Howell, Allen and Wilcox, the Whigs but one, Mr. Clymer.

May 4th. * * Took a walk alone, down to the old fort, viewing the preparations making along the bank of our river, viz. fire boats, building frigates, cheveaux de frises, &c. * * * Post from New York this morning. For news, see Evening Post, Numb. 201. This day, were executed on our commons, William Bales and James Jones, for street robbery, and John Woodward for the murder of his wife.

5th. * * This day arrived the Brig Lexington from her cruise of — weeks; she having carried away her foremast in being chased by two King's ships for eight hours, who were convoy to [the] fleet of soldiers (where bound was uncertain). Upon this loss, he prudently returned, passed the man of war at our capes, who fired one gun at him, which he returned as he passed her. It's said a French vessel with twenty-four tons of saltpetre [and] thirteen tons of powder, from Port Orient, hearing of the man of war at our capes, put into Egg Harbour, and is there safe secured by our people. * *

6th. * * About twelve, alarmed by account of the men of war's coming up. Our alarm gun was fired, the flag hoisted; sundries much alarmed. * * * News just published of forty-five thousand English and Foreign Troops expected to be sent into America.

8th. * * Near two, went to [the] Coffee House; the City alarmed with hearing a great number of heavy cannons firing down the river. The drums beat to arms, and a number of volunteers went down in boats in order assist, as the report was that the Roebuck, of forty, and the Liverpool of twenty-eight guns, with tenders, were got above New Castle, standing up the river. * *

9th. * * After dinner, went to [the] Coffee House, where various reports were circulated, how that the

Reebuck ran aground, &c., that upon the whole, it appeared that little damage has been sustained on our side, but as no express has arrived this day, we are in suspense. Near five, I went and drank coffee at James Cannon's; afterwards he and I took a walk to the State House Yard. There, we heard the fight was renewed by the constant discharge of heavy cannon. * *

May 10th. * * Various accounts of the affair down the river, between the men of war and our gondolas, but nothing that's certain, save our men conducted themselves valiantly, and obliged the men of war to fall down below New Castle, being handled very roughly.

11th. * * Little further accounts from below, but agreed that no person was killed or wounded by the enemy, that our officers of six of the gondolas have done their duty with credit, both officers and men having distinguished themselves nobly and gained great reputation. The others not shewing the same bravery and resolution, I hope will be enquired strictly into. Great numbers of families have moved out of town this last week.

13th. * * Then back to James Cannon's. Stayed there till past ten, in company with Paul Fooks, Thomas Paine, Dr. Rush, Benjamin Harbeson, Timothy Matlack, James Cannon, &c. Appointed to call upon sundry other persons, to meet to-morrow night, at Barnside's school-room at eight, to take into consideration and to concert a plan necessary to be adopted on the meeting of our Assembly, next Second Day. * * * This afternoon, Col. Thomas Mifflin, in company with his wife and attendants, arrived in town from New York.

14th. * * Went to James Cannon's; spent some time in [the] College Yard with him and a person

from Cumberland county, respecting public affairs. * * * At eight, went with Paul Fooks [and] Thomas Paine to Burnside's school room. Met several there agreeably to appointment. Agreed to draw up [the] heads of a Protest to be brought to-morrow night for approbation. * * * This day came an account, *via* New York that "the Assembly of Rhode Island in their May sessions have passed an Act absolving the inhabitants of that colony from their allegiance to the King of Great Britain."

May 15th. * * Part of several pieces of the men of war, beat off by our gondolas the other day, was brought to the Coffee House this day. * * * Past seven, went and met a large number of persons at the Philosophical, by appointment, (Col. McKean in the chair) where was debated the resolve of Congress of the fifteenth instant, respecting the taking up and forming new governments in the different colonies. Adjourned, past ten, till three to-morrow at said place. * *

16th. * * At ten, went to [the] Committee at [the] Philosophical Hall, by appointment, to consider what may be necessary respecting the Quakers on the next Fast Day. The same was maturely considered, and upon the whole, a handbill was ordered to be printed and dispersed, as also to be published in the Evening Post, Numb. 206, for all people to refrain from treating any Friends on that day, who should open their shops, with any kind of ill treatment whatever. * * * At four, to the Philosophical Hall, to meet a number of persons, to consider what steps might be necessary to take, on the dissolution of government, as published this day. It was concluded to call a convention with speed; to protest against the present Assembly's doing any business in their House until the sense of the Province

was taken in that Convention to be called, &c., with the mode and manner of doing these several things by or on next Second Day. Then adjourned to Seventh Day morning next, at six o'clock. * * * Dispersed a number of handbills, as published this day. * * * It's said by a letter from New York, that our people had possessed and destroyed part of the lower town of Quebec and made a breach in the walls of the upper town, about the Twenty-third of last month.

May 17th. * * This day is what was appointed for the Fast to be kept through this Continent. Our neighbourhood extremely quiet, observant and composed, in compliance with the resolve of the Honourable Congress, yet there was some noise in some few other parts of the City. * * * Account just brought that one of our small vessels, called the Congress, has taken a prize, carried her into Sandy Puxton in Virginia, with three hundred half-joes, and that the Commissioners and the Hessians are arrived at Halifax.

18th. * * About nine, the New York post came, brought account by letter from Albany that they had account dated the Fifteenth instant, that our forces raised the siege of Quebec upon the appearance of four men of war, leaving all their provisions, a number of cannon and two hundred sick and wounded men. * * * Went about seven to [the] Committee Room at [the] Philosophical Hall. * * * Came away past nine. The call of this meeting was to consider a letter from Joshua Fisher and Sons, respecting a load of saltpetre lodged in the Committees' store, it being shipped contrary to resolve of Congress in Dec. 1774, but as their letter now was a Jesuitical contrivance to impose upon the country and deceive the Committee, a true state of the case was ordered to be published. A request was

brought to this Committee, from a large company of the City and Liberties, that a general call be made of the inhabitants of the City and Liberties, to meet next Monday at nine o'clock forenoon at the State House, in order to take the sense of the people respecting the resolve of Congress of the Fifteenth instant, the which, after debate, was agreed to, only five dissenting voices.*

May 20th. * * At ten, went to [the] Coffee House, thence to [the] State House Yard, where, it was computed, Four thousand people were met, notwithstanding the rain, and then, sundry resolves were passed unanimously except one, and there was one dissenting voice, to wit, Isaac Gray. Near twelve, all was completed quietly and peaceably. * * * Went to [the] Committee Room at [the] Philosophical Hall. where were confirmed the resolves at the State House, and directions, with proper persons appointed to go with the said resolves to the different counties.

22d. * * N. B. Yesterday, arrived in town Major General Gates from New York. * *

24th. * * Yesterday, about two o'clock P. M. came into [town] from New York, General Washington, as did his lady, the day before. Past ten, went to meet [the] Committee at [the] Philosophical Hall, called by notices.

* On the Tenth of May, 1776, it was Resolved by Congress to recommend to the several Assemblies and Conventions of the United Colonies, where no Government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs had been established, to adopt such a government, as should, in the opinion of the Representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and of America in general. A preamble to this Resolution, agreed to on the Fifteenth of May, stated the intention to be, totally to suppress the exercise of every kind of authority under the British Crown.

Here was an Address to Congress concluded on, in answer to the Remonstrance that was, or is intended to be, sent from the Assembly, to counteract our proceedings last Second Day at the State House. This was to be delivered as soon as their Remonstrance was read in Congress. This paper or Remonstrance of their's was carried by numbers, two by two, into almost all parts of the town to be signed by all (tag, longtail and bob), and also sent into the country, and much promoted by the Quakers. See the copy in Evening Post, Numb. 209.

May 25th. * * Thence to James Cannon's, who was gone out this morning with Tim. Matlack, Benjamin Harbeson, Lieutenant Chambers [and] William Miles to meet sundry county members at Norrington* this afternoon. * * * Account arrived by express of our privateer Franklin's taking and carrying into Boston a store ship of three hundred tons, having seventy-five tons of gunpowder, one thousand stand of arms, &c. &c. See Evening Post, Numb. 210.

26th. * * Sundry material advices from England were published in Pennsylvania Journal, No. 1746. * *

27th. * * Past two took a walk on the commons to see the review of sundry battalions of militia and the recruits, which were drawn up regularly with the troop of horse and train of artillery. The Generals were Washington (chief), Gates and Mifflin, with the Congress, members of Assembly, a number of clergymen, officers, &c., and a vast concourse of people, with between twenty and thirty of the Indians of the six nations. * *

* Then in Philadelphia county, now in the county of Montgomery, which was formed in 1784, from the North Western part of Philadelphia county.

May 28th. * * Past seven, went to the Philosophical Hall and met the Committee there. Joshua Fisher and Sons' letter to us, respecting salt, was now referred to Congress for their determination. Those letters were appointed to be written by Committees appointed, viz., one to Cumberland county, one to Philadelphia county, Committees in answer to their's, one to the Managers of the Hospital respecting Thomas Fisher's being elected Manager.

30th. * * After dinner, went to James Cannon's. Stopped by the way by Humphrey Marshall. Spent near an hour with him in the street, with two or three of the House of Assembly, on the state of the times. * * * Dr. Young, being returned from Yorktown, came there to see me. * * * Heard his declaration of his expedition, read his letters from the Committee.† * *

31st. * * Past seven, went to the Committee Room at [the] Philosophical Hall; came away past nine, having appointed a Committee to settle the price of salt, find the quantity, &c. Also had sundry letters read from Committee of Yorktown and Lancaster. Went from there to James Cannon's, found a select company of friends of the liberties of America. Stayed and supped. * *

June 1st. * * Thence to meet [the] Committee at [the] Philosophical Hall, where the prices of salt and teas were settled for the present, and a determination to support the resolve of Congress, dated May 25th, at all hazards. A resolution was come to for presenting a Memorial to the County Court, requesting them to adjourn till the sense of the Province was taken. * *

† Dr. Young appears to have been one of the gentlemen sent into the different counties with the resolves of the town meeting of May 20th. Yorktown or York is the county town of York county, Penn.

June 2d. * * Visited this forenoon by Paul Fooks, who gave a relation of their meeting last night with seven of the Captains of the Gondolas by appointment, to which I had been invited, and [a] relation of Captain Mugford's death. See Evening Post, Numb. 213. * * * In the evening came Robert Whitehill, member for Cumberland, Paul Fooks, John Payne, * * * who stayed and supped.

3d. * * Went to [the] Committee Room at [the] Philosophical Hall, past nine, being by notices, to hear the Memorial read, that was ordered to be prepared to present to the Magistrates of the County Court to be held this day. The same was read and approved of, and Col. McKean was requested to present it. From there, sundry of us went to [the] Court House; thence I went to [the] Committee Room at [the] Coffee House, where two vessels with dry-goods and some military stores, oil and sugar, were entered, one from St. Martin's, one from Hispaniola. * *

4th. * * To [the] State House, in order to hear the examination of [the] Committee of Safety and the captains of [the] Gondolas before the Assembly. * *

5th. * * This morning, General Washington, General Mifflin, Gates, &c., with their Aids de camp, left this city for New York. Past three, I went to Paul Fooks's. He went with me on the commons, where the Third and the Shirt Battalions* were exercising. * *

6th. * * This day arrived, it's said, at Capt. Craig's, in this City, from on board the Privateers Congress and Chance at Egg Harbour, Twenty-two Thousand, Four Hundred and Twenty Dollars [and] one hundred and eighty-seven pounds of plate, taken by them from three Jamaica ships, those Privateers had taken. * *

* Probably so called from wearing hunting shirts.

June 8th. * * This day, fresh instructions were given by our Assembly to their delegates in Congress, Yeas 31, Nays 12.* Sundry pieces of intelligence see in Evening Post, Numb. 216. This afternoon, came up to town, the ship Juno, Capt. Saml. Marston, being one of the prizes taken by two of our Privateers. She was bound from Jamaica to London, with rum, sugar, molasses, &c. * *

10th. * * Near twelve, went to [the] Committee Room at [the] Coffee House, where we entered Sloop Sally, from Saint Eustatia, with one thousand and twenty bushels of salt. Came away about one. Just about this time, part of the Fourth Battalion seized a Jew, for mal-practice, cursing the Congress, declaring his willingness to fight against them, &c. &c., but upon their treating him roughly [he] excused himself by informing against Arthur Thomas, a skinner, who, he said, instructed him in those points.

* These fresh instructions rescinded those given in the previous November, (to dissent from and utterly reject any proposition that might lead to a separation from Great Britain) and authorised them "to concur with the other Delegates in Congress, in forming such farther compacts between the United Colonies, concluding such treaties with foreign Kingdoms and States and in adopting such other measures as may be judged necessary for promoting the liberty, safety and interest of America, reserving to the people of this colony the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police of the same."

The concluding paragraph of these instructions is as follows:—

"The happiness of these colonies has, during the whole course of this fatal controversy, been our first wish: their reconciliation with Great Britain our next. Ardently have we prayed for the accomplishment of both. But, if we must renounce the one or the other, we humbly trust in the mercies of the Supreme Governor of the Universe, that we shall not stand condemned before his throne, if our choice is determined by that overruling law of self-preservation, which his divine wisdom has thought fit to implant in the hearts of his creatures."

Now, as this Thomas was one [who] had been frequently complained of ever since Dr. Kearley's affair, and with whom it's said, he now corresponds, the mob flew to his house. Not finding him as he ran away on their appearance, they wreaked their vengeance on his house, furniture, cash, skins, breeches, &c. &c. &c. * * * Down to where the First Battalion exercised; stayed till the resolves of Congress, Fifteenth of May, and the resolves made the Twentieth at the State House were read, then [it was] proposed whether they should support them at all hazards. The same was agreed to unanimously, except two officers in the Foot, two officers in the [Light] Infantry and about twenty-three privates in the [Light] Infantry. From thence to the Second Battalion, where the same was read and agreed to by all except two privates. The same I understand was done by Col. McKean's and Col. Matlack's [Battalions] to a man, this day. * *

June 12th. * * Past seven, to Committee at Philosophical Hall, called upon special business, viz. to settle the number of members to meet the country members on the Conference to be begun [the] Eighteenth instant. * *

13th. * * Rose this morning soon, a Committee of five being appointed to meet at seven at [the] Coffee House in order to pick out twenty-five members to be returned to the General Committee to serve in Conference. * *

14th. * * Yesterday an express came from Harry Fisher of a numerous body of Tories assembled in Sussex County, who were intrenching and had cut off the communication by land to Dover. * * * Powder and ball were sent from here under escort of a company of Col. Matlack's Battalion. It's thought this trick of the Tories was concerted

in this place in order to give disturbance and break our measures, but they will find, I hope, that the pit they dug, they themselves will fall into. * * * At James Davidson's till past seven. Then went to [the] Committee Room, where the appointment for the twenty-five members was settled by ballot, who were to attend the Conference as Deputies from this City and Liberties on the Eighteenth instant. The persons were, B. Franklin, Thomas McKean, S. Delany, John Cox, John Bayard, G. Schlosser, C. Ludwig, J. B. Smith, James Milligan, B. Loxley, C. Marshall, *Senior*, Joseph Moulder, F. Gurney, T. Matlack, J. Schriener, J. Deane, J. Barge, Dr. Rush, S. C. Morris, William Coates, S. Brewster, J. Blewer, William Robinson, G. Goodwin, William Lowman. * *

June 15th. * * Yesterday, the members of the Assembly, to the number of thirty-three, adjourned to August the Twenty-sixth, sundry country members being gone out of town.

17th. Went to [the] Committee Room at [the] Philosophical Hall, at eight [A. M.] in order to consider the mode of opening the Conference, to be held to-morrow in this City by the Delegates appointed from the different Counties. Some proceedings proposed, but referred till to-morrow morning to be finally concluded. * * * Went to [the] sign of [the] Harp and Crown, Third Street, being one appointed by [the] Committee to meet and consult with the Captains of the Gondolas respecting their complaints and intentions of resigning their commissions. * *

18th. * * Met [the] Committee at [the] Philosophical Hall, agreed upon the mode to open the Conference at ten this morning, but to meet at nine in order to introduce some of the country members, who are strangers. Returned

1776.]

REMEMBRANCE.

home till nine; then went, as agreed, to meet the Delegates from the different counties at Carpenter's Hall, where Thomas McKean was chosen President, Joseph Hart, Vice President, Jonathan B. Smith and Samuel Cadwalader, Secretaries,* Adjourned till three P. M. * * * Past three, to Carpenter's Hall, but as [the] Chester and Northumberland delegates were not arrived, adjourned till nine tomorrow morning. * * * Past seven, to [the] Committee Room, came away near ten. Agreed at the meeting that George Bryan take upon him the collectorship, as per resolve of Assembly, May —. Account was brought of Thomas Lightfoot, — Myng, and two or three others, who were called to an account at Germantown by the populace for speaking and acting inimical to the Congress and American liberty in general. * *

June 25th. * * Went to meet the delegates at Carpenter's Hall. Broke up and finished the conference past one. Went and dined with several of the Country and City members, with General Wooster, his Aide de Camp, &c., at the sign of the Indian Queen.

27th. * * Yesterday morning, Capt. McCutcheon was examined by our Committee on the information of James Steward, the Pilot, and by them sent to [the] Committee of

* For the minutes of the Provincial Conference, see the volume on the Conventions of Pennsylvania, published in 1825, at Harrisburgh, by John S. Weistling, Page 35 to Page 45.

† The Provincial Conference, besides calling a Convention for the express purpose of forming a new Government in the Province on the authority of the People only, made provision for raising 4500 militia in obedience to resolutions of Congress of the Third and Fourth of June 1776, for establishing a Flying Camp in the middle colonies. See Weistling's "Pennsylvania Conventions," Page 43.

Safety, who committed him to prison for his attempting to engage him for fifteen shillings sterling per day to go and pilot the Asia from the Narrows into our river. * *

June 28th. * * The declaration agreed in conference to be taken by those elected to sit in Convention* is highly censured, and as it's represented, and not unjustly, that I strenuously supported it, I am blamed, and was buffeted and extremely maltreated by sundry of my friends, as I thought, and who, I believed, were really religious persons and loved our Lord Jesus Christ, but now declare that no such Belief or Confession is necessary, in forming the new government. But their behaviour do'n't affect me, so as to alter my judgment in looking upon such a Confession to be essentially necessary and convenient.

30th. * * Sundry pieces of news are circulated about town, viz. that six or seven sail of men of war [are] at our capes with a large store ship, intending to proceed up our river; that the brig —, Capt. Newman, a Privateer, lately from this City, was taken going out of our capes; that General Howe, with sixty sail of vessels, was arrived at Sandy Hook and had landed a troop of horse; that Governor Franklin of the Jerseys was sent prisoner to Hartford in Connecticut; that most or all of our forces were killed and taken in Canada; the remains were arrived at

* On the Twenty-first of June the Provincial Conference "Resolved that no person elected to serve as a Member of Convention shall take his seat or give his vote until he shall have made and subscribed the following declaration, I — — do profess faith in God the Father and in Jesus Christ, his Eternal Son, the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, one God, blessed for evermore; and do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine Inspiration.

Crown Point; that the Quakers in England had gotten a security and indemnification from the crown for all their approved friends' estates in America.

July 1st. * * Information was received from —, a comb maker, of not less than four different clubs of Tories in this City, that meet frequently. Sundry names were also mentioned of some that attended those clubs. The four places mentioned were, one at Widow Ball's, Lombard Street, one at [the] sign of [the] Pennsylvania Farmer, kept by Price, another at Jones's beer house on the dock, and one at the sign of the King's arms. Past ten, went to [the] Coffee House; thence to [the] Court House; the trial of the ships *Juno* and —, which, I am informed were both condemned. The said Jury insisted that the King's Arms in [the] Court Room should be taken down. The same, I am informed, was done. * *

2d. * * Past seven, went to Paul Fooks's; spent some time with him (who says he is a relation to the present Chevalier, Charles) and the Engineer, who is going to build a grand battery and fort of thirty-six heavy cannon at Billingsport. * * * Past seven, to [the] Committee Room at [the] Philosophical [Hall]; none been there; went to John Lynn's; stayed till near eight; then returned; broke up past ten. At this meeting, six besides myself, were appointed a Committee of Secrecy to examine all inimical and suspected persons that come to their knowledge. * * * This day, the Continental Congress declared the United States Free and Independent States.*

3d. * * Near nine [P. M.] went to meet the Committee of Privates with others at Thorne's school room, where three'speakers, viz., James Cannon, Timothy Matlack

* See Appendix (D.)

[and] Dr. Young flourished away on the necessity of choosing eight persons to be proposed to the people for their concurrence in electing them next Second Day for our Representatives in Convention. The speakers expatiated greatly upon the qualifications they should be possessed of, viz., great learning, knowledge in our history, law, mathematics, &c., and a perfect acquaintance with the laws, manners, trade, constitution and polity of all nations, men of independent fortunes, steady in their integrity, zeal and uprightness to the determination and result of Congress in their opposition to the tyranny of Great Britain. Sundry names were proposed, out of which eight were collected to lay before the meeting to-morrow evening,—Joseph Moulder in the chair. * *

July 4th. * * Accounts from New York are, that, Friday last, one of General Washington's guard was executed in a field near that City for mutiny and conspiracy, he being one of those who had formed a plot to assassinate the staff officers, blowing up the magazines and securing the passes of the town on the arrival of the Tyrant George the Third's fleet before this City. It's said that the number of transports from Halifax now arrived at Sandy Hook, amounts to one hundred and thirteen sail. It's thought General Howe's also in the fleet; that our troops from different parts of the country on their way and there arrived will amount soon to Twenty-five thousand men. * * * To the Committee Room at Philosophical Hall; came away past eleven [P. M.] An express was sent off from this Committee near ten o'clock by request of a Committee of Congress, with a letter to the meeting of officers at Lancaster, in order to request them to expedite the six thousand men appointed to compose the Flying Camp, and to march directly for Bruns-

wick in the Jerseys, the place appointed for the rendezvous of those troops. The said Committee of Congress requested this Committee to meet a Committee of the members of New York, Jerseys, Lower Counties, officers of the Five Battalions and Safety, at seven to-morrow morning, at [the] State House, to take into consideration what may be necessary to be done in this critical situation. It's said that through the vigilance of our brethren to the Eastward, seven transports with Scotch rebels (soldiers) are taken and secured safely. See Evening Post, Numb. 227.

July 6th. * * Past ten, I went with Jacob Schriener, Bohen, Kuhl [and] Leamington to collect awnings to make tents for the militia, going into the Jerseys; finished our district by one o'clock. * * * Near eight, went to committee, Philosophical Hall, where eight members were voted for and carried by majority, some of whom I have no objection to, but would not rise, nor agree to support at the election some others. Agreed that the Declaration of Independence be declared at the State House next Second Day. At [the] same time, the King's arms there are to be taken down by nine Associators, here appointed, who are to convey it to a pile of casks erected upon the commons, for the purpose of a bonfire, and the arms placed on the top. This* being Election day, I opposed the motion, only by having this put off till next day, fearing it would interrupt the Election, but the motion was carried by a majority. * *

8th. * * Warm sunshine morning. At eleven, went and met [the] Committee of Inspection at [the] Philosophical Hall; went from there in a body to the lodge; joined the Committee of Safety (as called); went in a body to [the] State House Yard, where, in the presence of a great

* That is, the next Second Day, (Monday.)

concourse of people, the Declaration of Independence was read by John Nixon. The company declared their approbation by three repeated huzzas. The King's Arms were taken down in the Court Room, State House [at the] same time. From there, some of us went to B. Armitage's tavern; stayed till one. I went and dined at Paul Fooks's; lay down there after dinner till five. Then he and the French Engineer went with me on the commons, where the same was proclaimed at each of the five Battalions. * * * This day, the eight members for this City, and the eight members for this County, to serve in Convention, were elected very quietly at the State House.* Fine starlight, pleasant evening. There were bonfires, ringing bells, with other great demonstrations of joy upon the unanimity and agreement of the declaration.

July 10th. * * For sundry pieces of intelligence, See Pennsylvania Journal, Numb. 1753. Dined at home alone, as my wife was at the place. Past five, went and called at John Lynn's; thence to Benj Harbeson's about the soldiers' camp kettles; thence to James Cannon's; drank coffee there; stayed till past nine. There were, John Adams, Paul Fooks, Dr. Young, Timothy Matlack, &c. Thence home. Starlight and pleasant. There was a small gust this afternoon; blew hard, but little rain or thunder. (No Poll).

11th. * * Went this morning with Benja. Harbeson to Col. Cox's store; ordered twenty-four gallon iron

* For the City of Philadelphia: Benjamin Franklin, Frederick Kuhl, Owen Biddle, George Clymer, Timothy Matlack, James Cannon, George Schlosser, David Rittenhouse.

For the County of Philadelphia: Frederick Antis, Henry Hill, Robert Loller, Joseph Blower, John Bull, Thomas Potts, Edward Bartholomew. William Coates.

puts to William Rush's work shop to have bales put to *them*, to send for the use of our forces going into the *Jerseys*. Yesterday, several companies went from here by water to Trenton. * *

July 12th. * * Past six, I went down to Mulberry wharf. Numbers of militia going upwards, as many have done this morning for Trenton. * *

14th. * * Yesterday, came to town, about eighty prisoners, taken at St. John's, on their way, it's said, to Cumberland County. Three or four companies of militia gone off this morning for Trenton. Sixteen shallops, with Maryland troops, going to Trenton, amounting, it's said, to eleven hundred. Two or three companies arrived from Cumberland County; rest till to-morrow; going to Trenton. The whole, it's said, in high spirits.

15th. * * Past three, took a walk to the State House; thence to the causeway leading to Kensington. * * * More of the militia, with the artillery, went for Trenton this day, and Col. Montgomery's men from Chester came to town and used part of [the] College as barracks. * *

17th. * * Past eight, I went to Benja. Harbeson's; we went [and] called upon Captain Davis, then we waited upon Gen. Roberdeau, as by appointment at [the] Committee last night, respecting troops to be left to secure this City in the militia's absence. * *

18th. * * Account that our troops were marched yesterday from Trenton to Woodbridge, and that the men-of-war and tenders that passed New York up North River were roughly handled by our forts. It's said, they had above forty men killed. * * * Col. Roberdeau took his leave of me, going to set out for camp, about seven. (This night our girl was brought home. I suppose she was hunted out, as

it's said, and found by Ruth, down Passunkack Road. Her mistress was delighted upon her return, but I know of nobody else, in house or out. I have nothing to say in the affair, as I know of nothing that would distress my wife so much as for me to refuse or forbid her being taken into the house.)

July 19th. * * Near twelve, John Payne called and took his leave of me, being going to camp as Secretary to Gen. Roberdeau. Several companies of Col. Montgomery's Battalion from Chester left this City last night, to proceed to Trenton on their way to camp. This day came letters to Congress from Gen. Lee at South Carolina, giving an account of the defeat of Gen. Clinton and the fleet in Charleston, June 18th, last. See Evening Post, Numb. 234.

20th. * * I went to wait upon Capt. Peters, some complaint being made as Chairman of [the] Committee, of a company of negroes, that meet by the barracks, in order to get a guard from him to attend some of the members this evening to try to apprehend some of them. * * * Waited on and acquainted some of the Committee that a guard would be ordered to attend them if waited and called for. * * * The gentlemen appointed this day, in Convention, for Provincial Delegates in Congress, were, B. Franklin, votes, 78; Robert Morris, 74; James Wilson, 74; John Morton, 71; George Clymer, 75; George Ross, 77; Col. James Smith, 56; Benja. Rush, 61; George Taylor, 34.

21st. * * Sundry more troops went out of this City yesterday for camp in the Jerseys. * * * Between twelve and two this day, two companies of our Artillery, with field pieces and baggage wagons, went out of town, as also went twelve shallop loads of the troops from Maryland,

with fair wind and tide for the Jerseys, and one company of
 — Battalion came to town from Carlisle [and] went to
 our barracks. * *

July 23d. * * This day, the Convention chose and
 appointed the following persons as Committee or Council of
 Safety, viz., Samuel Morris, *Sen.*, Samuel Howell, *Mer-*
chant, David Rittenhouse, Samuel Morris, *Jun.*, Thomas
 Wharton, *Jun.*, Joseph Blewer, Owen Biddle, James Can-
 non, Tim. Matlack, Jonat. B. Smith, Nathaniel Falconer,
 Frederick Kuhl, Henry Keppele, *Jun.*, George Gray,
 Samuel Mifflin, John Bull, Henry Wynkoop, Benja. Bar-
 tholomew, John Hubley, Michael Swope, Daniel Hunter,
 William Lyon, Peter Rhoad, Daniel Epsey, John Weitzel
 [and] John Moore; a poor set for that important post at this
 time. * *

24th. * * For sundry pieces of news, See Penn-
 sylvania Journal, Numb. 1755. Sundry papers to write
 and endorse for different persons from this City and from
 [the] Committee of Cæcil County, Maryland, who were
 going to the Northward. * *

25th. * * I was called up by Jacob Schrinier and
 Philip Bohem, to consider what steps will be necessary to
 take in order to apprehend a company of negroes and whites,
 it's said to the number of thirty or forty, who meet in the
 night near one Clynn's in Camptown,† near the barracks.
 After some consideration, it's concluded that some persons
 in that neighbourhood keep watch, and when they are met,
 come and give information to Schrinier or to Bohem, who are
 to go to the main guard at [the] State House, for a file of

* Mr. Marshall must be understood to speak of the Committee as one
 unit; several of the persons here named being his particular friends.

† Part of Kensington formerly bore this name.

their men, who have orders to attend when called upon such occasions. Near twelve, called upon to consult at [the] Committee Room at [the] Coffee House, measures to be taken respecting Mrs. Arrall, who left this City this morning, it's said, for New York. There being great reason to suspect that she is carrying on an intrigue between our enemies here and aboard the fleet, it was thereupon agreed by the members met, to send an express to overtake her at Princeton, to-night, and bring her and her papers back, the which was done. * *

July 26th. * * Called out of bed early, as some of our Committee got information last night that Mrs. Arrall, the person sent after by express, was not gone, but was to go in the coach this morning. Four of them attended, waited till she got in the coach, then requested her to walk into the house and to have her bundle brought in. They accordingly detained her and brought her to my house. Sundry of the Committee being called, she was examined, her bundle also, but no letters found. Upon the whole it appeared she had been a little unguarded in conversation, and had no concern with Henry Shaff in the package of cambricks and lawns, found at his lodgings; upon which she was discharged, about ten. * * This afternoon, came to town and passed by our door to the barracks, two companies of clever fellows, one from [the] back parts of Lancaster, the other from York County, [under] Col. William Rankin. It's said that three or four shallops left this City to-day, with troops for the Grand Army at Amboy, Elizabeth Town, &c.

27th. * * Waited upon by sundry gentlemen going to the Northward. Gave a pass to John Spear, of Baltimore, on the recommendation of Brigadier General James Ewing and Col. Bartram Galbraith. * *

July 28th. * * Wrote two passes, one for the Rev. Henry Muhlenburgh, *Jun.*, and one for John Gardley, both having a desire to go to New York. * *

29th. * * About nine, wrote four passes; for Henry Woodrow, for Gabriel Springer, William Hemphill [and] John Stow: these three last of Wilmington, New Castle County, on the strong recommendation of Andrew Tybout; the first by a written recommendation of sundry of his neighbours in the Northern Liberties.

30th. * * Three or four companies of militia came to town yesterday from [the] back parts of Cumberland, York, and Lancaster Counties; went to barracks. * *

31st. * * Gave a pass to John Caruthers, he going to join the army for three weeks, the time allowed for the masters to be absent from College duties. * *

August 1st. * * News to-day of the ship —, (sent out by Congress,) 's being in the river, from Marseilles in France, with ten tons [of] gunpowder, one hundred and eleven stand of arms, thirty-seven and a half tons of lead [and] one tierce of flints.

2d. * * Yesterday, Arthur Thomas was brought to town, under a guard from Bucks County, he and his son, (who made his escape) being, on information, concerned in helping — Kerchland to make his escape out of prison. The information was given by — Hale in Lombard Street, who was employed and did procure horses for him to go off with. Account last night was, that the Congress, Privateer, Captain Craig, of this port, has taken and brought into Egg

* The teachers of Philadelphia appear to have been distinguished for their patriotism. We may add the name of Mr. Caruthers, about to spend the August holidays in camp, to those of Charles Thompson, James Cannon, and James Davidson.

Harbour a brig from Nevis. It's said to be worth near Twenty Thousand Pounds.

August 5th. * * Waited on by Capt. Hysham, Capt. Simpson, and John Leamington, who had thrown the twelve — of Green Tea, as directed last Committee night, into [the] Delaware; upon which, I copied the resolve, with direction to the printers to publish it and the affair in next newspapers. * *

7th. * * Yesterday, arrived here, the ship Friendship, Capt. McCoy, of four hundred tons, sent in by the Reprisal, loaded with sugar, rum, &c., bound from Granada for London.

8th. * * This day, came to town, the King's Speech, dated 23d of May, (also, near nine, our Poll returned home from her cruise.)

10th. * * Wrote a discharge for William Carstins, servant to Speigel, (Barber surgeon), confined in [the] workhouse, for which, as there is a dispute between this master and his former, Speigel gave bond to me, in behalf of [the] Committee, for this man's appearance when a proper Judicatory is settled.

11th. * * Several shallops, with troops for the camp, went from town yesterday, as [others] did also this morning [at] flood. * *

13th. * * Sundry vessels left this City with the flood with troops for the camp. * *

15th. * * Every day this week, numbers of soldiers going to the camp. * *

17th. * * Yesterday being the expiration of the time of the Committee of Inspection and Observation, the Committee, in obedience to the resolve of Convention of the

Ninth instant, concluded still to act, agreeably to the said resolve.* See Evening Post, No. 244.

August 18th. * * Yesterday were published three resolves of Congress respecting the return of the Associators from the camp in New Jersey, without leave. See Evening Post, Num. 246. The same was printed in handbills. * * * About two o'clock, about eleven or twelve sail of shallops, with soldiers for camp, went past. * *

24th. * * This evening were published, the Messrs. Shewell, for breaking the rules of Congress and Committee. For that and some pieces of news, see the Evening Post, Numb. 249.

26th. * * Came home past nine. Moonlight and pleasant. I met part of the First Battalion of Philadelphia Militia, just returned from camp in the Jerseys. * * * Yesterday, came to town, several companies of forces from the back counties, from Maryland, &c.

27th. * * Past eleven, the Second Battalion came to town. * * * Past seven, went to [the] Committee Room, Philosophical Hall; came home past ten. * * * [At] this meeting, Samuel G**** was sent for, to answer for his not producing satisfaction respecting two chests [of] green tea, which refusal he still persisted in, and as he had treated those members who before waited on him with great violence and contempt, and called the Committee, robbers, and that he would prove them so, &c. &c., the same six members were to wait on [the] Committee of Safety to-

* The term was extended upon the ground that the Associators, who composed a great majority of the Electors, might be absent at camp at the expiration of the Committee's year, and it would be highly inexpedient that the City or Counties should be without Committees, or that they should be partially elected.

morrow morning. * * * Third and Fifth Battalions come and coming from camp.

August 29th. * * My wife rose early to visit the wharves for wood; all bare. One vessel with twenty-three cords of hickory and oak just sold before she came, altogether for twenty-nine shillings for hickory, twenty shillings for oak. * * * An account brought of an engagement between our forces on Long Island and the enemy, in which our forces repulsed them, but many [were] killed on both sides; General Sullivan and Lord Sterling among the missing. See Evening Post, Numb. 251.

30th. * * My wife rose early to visit the wharves on account of winter's wood. * * * Yesterday, went from here a great number of troops for Trenton, on their way to the camp. It's said near three thousand. * *

31st. * * I rose past six, as our folks began to get in their winter's fire wood and were piling in the yard, as also my customers came soon this morning about salt, passes, disputes, &c. &c. &c. * * * Paid £10 for eleven and a half cords of oak fire wood. Paid for hauling, carrying, and piling. 42s. 10½d. * * * News brought to-day of our forces upon Long Island's taking away all their guns, stores, &c., except some large ones, which they spiked, and left the Island in good order and went to New York; Lord Sterling and General Sullivan prisoners. The enemy lost two Generals, supposed to be killed, as our people knew nothing of them when the flag came to enquire. * *

September 2d. * * At nine, went to [the] Committee Room, Philosophical Hall; came home past twelve, been fixing the quantity of salt to be sold to each county, being what was Messrs. Shewell and Joshua Fisher and Sons'. * *

September 3d. * * At seven [P. M.] went to [the] Committee Room, Philosophical Hall; came home near ten. * * * At this meeting [it was] proposed to call an election for [a] new Committee for this City and Liberties, and reduced the number to fifty. * *

4th. * * Yesterday, high words passed at [the] Coffee House, William Allen, Jr., declaring that he would shed his blood in opposition to Independancy, and Col. John Bayard, in the support of Independancy. Allen's behaviour was such that William Bradford immediately complained to Samuel Morris, Jr., as a member of the Committee of Safety, of the abuse offered by Allen to the public.

5th. * * For public occurrences, See Pennsylvania Journal, No. 1761. * *

7th. * * It was said yesterday by — Livingston, that three members of Congress, viz., Benjamin Franklin, John Adams [and] Edward Rutledge [had gone] as Deputies to Gen. or Lord Howe, to hear what he had to propose to the Congress. Gen. Sullivan left this City yesterday, to return agreeably to his parole with Gen. or Lord Howe. Yesterday arrived a Bermudian vessel with twenty-five hundred bushels of salt. * *

8th. * * It's said that two more vessels are just come in with salt; quantity, it's said, two thousand bushels.

9th. * * A number of the troops, it's said, from the country, went out of town yesterday. Those gentlemen, delegates, mentioned to go out on the Seventh, to converse with Lord and General Howe, did not go till this morning. It was General Sullivan that went thenabouts, from this City.

10th. * * For sundry public occurrences, see Dunlap's General Advertiser, Numb. 255. * *

September 11th. * * Yesterday was published the proposed Plan or Frame of Government for the Commonwealth or State of Pennsylvania, (Printed for consideration) in twelve small pages, folio, containing forty-nine Sections. For particulars of the engagement in South Carolina, see Pennsylvania Gazette, Numb. 2490. * *

13th. * * As I stand informed, Samuel Morris, the Elder, resigned his office of Councillor of State, and as there were three before, who had not qualified, the Convention appointed four new members, viz., John Bayard, John Cox, Francis Gurney and Cad. Samuel Morris. * * * Went to [the] Committee Room at Philosophical Hall, where William Wild appeared in support of his Memorial. Upon being interrogated respecting the money, [which,] he had said, belonged to the merchants in England, he now declared otherwise, and that the whole sum was his own private property, and in order to prove that, said his letter and cash books would shew it, which he could fetch in one quarter of an hour, if requested. Upon this he was desired to fetch them, and the Committee would wait. In about that space of time he returned and declared he had destroyed his letter and cash book and every other book, about ten days ago, which might publicly bring his employers into trouble. Referred to next meeting. * *

14th. * * Past, or near, six, I went to Col. Hancock's to report William Wild's conduct, being requested to do so, by some members of Committee. * *

15th. * * Yesterday, Paul Fooks gave at [the] wharf, twenty-five shillings per cord for oak wood; took three cords, and paid two shillings and six pence per cord [for] hauling. 'Tis he told me last night. Yesterday was published an Ordinance for punishing persons guilty of

certain offences, particularly by speaking or writing against the United American States, in order to obstruct, or oppose, or endeavour so to do, the measures carrying on by the United States for the defence and support of the freedom and independence of such States, and also, an Ordinance to compel debtors in certain cases to give security to their creditors. See Evening Post, Numb. 258., with sundry pieces of public occurrences. Several companies have arrived in town this week, of stout able bodied men, from the lower counties, the back parts of this Province and some from Virginia. Also a number of recruits in this town set out for the camp to join the main army. * *

September 17th. * * Went to [the] Committee Rooms, Philosophical Hall; came away past nine, having passed a vote to break up this Committee entirely, except eight members to settle Committee's accounts, and the six members that were appointed to see the salt for each county settled. William Wild's money was lodged in Hazlehurst's possession, and Samuel G****'s tea to be put into the hands of [the] Committee of Safety. * * * This day, accounts arrived that the enemy had taken possession of New York on the Fifteenth instant. See Pennsylvania Journal, Numb. 1763.

18th. * * Accounts published to day of the conference between Lord Howe and the three gentlemen sent by order of Congress, and also an account that the enemy were in possession of New York, but no particulars. There is also an Ordinance for rendering the burthen of the Associators and Non Associators, in the defence of this State, as nearly equal as may be. Pennsylvania Gazette, Numb. 2491.

September 19th. * * Accounts brought to day of a skirmish, above New York, with the Forty Second Regiment, a Battalion of Light Infantry and three Companies of Jagers or German Riflemen, whom, after a smart engagement, our people drove under cover of the men of war's guns in East River.

23d. * * By letters by post from camp at Harlem, we hear that a fire broke out last Friday evening in New York, which has destroyed a number of houses and two churches, it is said. For sundry pieces of news, &c., raising eighty battalions in the States, the proportion and method of procedure, counties, &c., the Declaration of the Delaware State in Convention, &c., the gentlemen appointed in the government of the State of New Jersey, &c., See D. General Advertiser, Numb. 257, &c.

28th. * * Dined at home with our Miller that supplies us with flour. * * * This day were published, three resolves, by the majority of the Assemblymen now met, dated [the] Twenty-sixth instant, against the proceedings of the Convention now sitting. See Evening Post, Numb. 264, where is also the time, mode and form of election in this Province, fixed by Convention, same day. It's said that before the then members of Assembly (being twenty-six) broke up, fourteen against twelve passed a vote for the sum of Five Hundred, or a Thousand Pounds, to be paid our late Governor. The order was immediately drawn, signed by Morton, *Speaker*, sent and the cash received.

30th. * * This afternoon, came to town General Mifflin, L. Colonel Penrose and Major Williams, from camp above New York. * *

October 1st. * * Account to day of a great fire at Basseterre, in St. Kitts, which, with hurricane, chiefly de-

stroyed the town. Particulars not yet come to hand. Since come; see particulars [in the] Pennsylvania Journal, Numb. 1769.

October 2d. * * Accounts of a great number of prizes being taken by our friends to the Eastward and arrived safe into port; also a report that General Arnold had lately destroyed most of the enemies' boats at the North and Lake Champlaine, and made prisoners of six hundred English, Scotch and Hessian soldiers, on a small island on the lake. See Pennsylvania Journal, Numb. 1765, Evening Post, Numb. 265.

4th. * * Accounts brought that election was held in Chester and Bucks Counties, for Assemblymen, Sheriffs, Coroners, be on the First instant, and that some day this week, Joseph Fox and John Reynolds refused to take the Continental Money for large sums due them by bond, mortgage, &c., as it's said. Of Fox's, a record was made by Paul Fooks, from the person that tendered him £240 before two witnesses, due on mortgage.

7th. * * Son Charles came to invite [me] to dine at his house to-day with some friends from Boston, but having an invitation from the owners of sloops Congress and Chance on the Fifth, to dine with them at James Byrne's this day, I went near two, where were between sixty and seventy persons. I came away before six. * * * A vessel arrived this day from Surinam with some powder, lead, some stands of arms and some woollen cloths, molasses, &c.; a vessel from Bermudas, with salt. Arrived this day, his Excellency General Lee from the Southward.

10th. * * Prize ship in the river from Jamaica, with three hundred and ten hogsheads [of] Sugar, ninety casks or puncheons of spirits. She is called the Thetis,

Capt. May, taken by [the] General Montgomery Privateer, Captain Hamilton. Also a private brig from St. Martin's arrived yesterday. It's said that General Lee left this City to day for the army near New York, and that another reinforcement arrived last week from England, at Sandy Hook, consisting of Burgoyne's Light Horse. Two thousand Hessians and one thousand British troops are on Staten Island. An account, also, from the West Indies of an insurrection of the negroes in the Island Jamaica, and that martial law was declared. See Pennsylvania Gazette, Numb. 2494. * *

October 11th. * * A severe Satire, by way of Dialogue, published in the Evening Post, Numb. 269, on the proposed plan or frame of government of this Province.* Also a Resolve of Congress of the Third instant for borrowing Five millions of Continental Dollars for the use of the United States, at [an] annual interest of four per cent.

12th. * * By letter [through] yesterday evening's post, Paul Fooks received from Nantz, in Old France, from Mons. Permel, that he had loaded two vessels for Virginia with blankets, coarse cloths, linen, arms, ammunition, &c.. also two of [the] same commodities for Rhode Island, and that he had another (besides this, that brought this letter, both loaded with the same commodities) that sail in a few days, which, I hope, will all arrive safe. I think this letter was dated Third [of] August. Two vessels with salt arrived within these two days past, and yet it's said some are selling it at Three Dollars per bushel (so inhuman are some of our citizens to poor people.) * * * A wonderful Ordinance published in Evening Post, Numb. 270, inviting all masters of vessels, coming with salt to sell it

* See a defence of it in the Evening Post, No. 279, November 2, 1776.

to them for fifteen shillings per bushel. O rare Council Safety!

October 13th. * * About eleven o'clock last night alarmed by cry of fire, which proved to be just above Pool's Bridge, near the Magazine, in a baker's shop, but it was soon extinguished. * * * The prize ship, coming through the chevaux-de-frize, got hurt, so that they were obliged to unload and keep the pumps going till arrived in town, then ran her ashore at Hodge's wharf and were busy unloading her cargo this day on the said wharves. * *

14th. * * Took a walk to the place, stopping as we went to view part of the First Battalion exercise, this being, it's said, the last field day they are to have, as per Act of Assembly, for this year. * * * Two more vessels, it's said, with cargoes of salt. Various pieces of news circulating, but little to be depended upon except that the King's troops have entirely abandoned Staten Island, but where Major Keppel, just come home from Elizabeth-Town Point, he left this morning, said he was on the island. * *

16th. * * Yesterday arrived, the Continental Schooner Wasp, Captain Baldwin; brought with her a large Guinea ship bound from Jamaica for Liverpool, having on board three hundred and five hogsheads of Sugar, fifty-one puncheons of rum and other goods. Letter from Harlem, where our companies [are], of the Thirteenth instant, says most of Howe's forces are got about six miles above King's Bridge, and were landed in order if possible to surround our camp, so that a general engagement may be hourly expected to be heard of. For further occurrences, see Pennsylvania Journal, Numb. 1767.

October 17th. * * Another vessel, it's said, arrived yesterday with twenty-five bushels of salt from Bermudas. * * * Past six, went to Philosophical Hall, being called there by invitation in printed tickets, where met a large number of respectable citizens in order to consider of a mode to set aside sundry improper and unconstitutional rules laid down by the late Convention, in what they call their Plan or Frame of Government, where after sundry deliberate proposals, some amendments were agreed to, *nemine c. d.* and ordered immediately to be printed, with the reasons that induced this company to make such alterations, to be published immediately for the perusal and approbation of the whole State at large, and that a general town meeting be held at the State House in this City, next Monday afternoon, the proceedings of which to be printed and immediately transmitted to all the Counties in the State. The whole of the meeting was conducted with great order and solemnity, and broke up past ten, in great union. * *

18th. * * Sundry pieces of news from about New York, but none confirmed, but that our people had landed upon Staten Island, and a heavy firing of small arms had ensued on last Third Day, and as all the Hessians had not left the Island, it was supposed to be an engagement betwixt them and the party of our army that went over. A person who left Head Quarters last Second Day, says that the detachment from Gen. Howe's army that landed at Frog's Point, had been attacked by a party of Gen. Washington's, who obliged them to retreat under cover of their ships, and that another detachment had also been beat off and prevented from landing on the banks of the North River. * * * This day, thirty-three Tories were brought from New York, and lodged in our New Jail.

October 19th. * * After breakfast, Anthony Benezet came to pay a friendly visit. We held conversation for near an hour, on religion and politics. * *

20th. * * In the Evening Post, Numb. 272, is this remarkable extract of a letter, dated Dominica, Sept. —, viz., “Capt. Stout, of Antigua, told us that he had heard from Taylor and Bell of that island, that a house that does the government business there had poisoned two kegs of rum, which they shipped in the Creighton, Capt. Ross, and directed for Gen. Howe, in hopes that if the ship should be taken, the Americans would send those to the camp, on supposing them of an uncommon good quality.” What a diabolical project! He had it from their own mouth! Oh, dreadful!

21st. * * To [the] Coffee House, where I stayed and saw fifteen prisoners (taken on Staten Island last week, viz., eight Hessians and seven English soldiers) come on shore. Thence to State House Yard, where it’s thought about fifteen hundred people assembled, in order to deliberate on the change of sundry matters contained in the Form of Government, settled in the late Convention. Col. Bayard being seated in the chair, [we] proceeded to business, which was conducted with prudence and decency till dark; then adjourned till nine to-morrow morning. Chief speakers, against [the] Convention, were Col. McKean and Col. Dickinson; for the Convention, James Cannon, Timothy Matlack, Dr. Young and Col. Smith of York County. * *

22d. * * Went to the State House, as was appointed last night, where came on the consideration of the Resolves as begun yesterday, the which, after being maturely considered and put, were carried by a large majority, except

the oath appointed to be taken by every elector before he could be suffered to give in his vote for Assembly. This was entirely set aside as it then stood. Committees were then appointed to go to each county, to carry the proceedings and request their concurrence &c. The meeting then broke up peaceably. * * * On the Twenty-first, arrived a schooner with twelve hundred bushels of salt, [it's said.] The Twenty-second, was sent in here the Brig Sherburne, Capt. Burnell, with five hundred and eighty-three barrels of oil, being a prize to Brig Hancock, Capt. Newman. An account of an engagement on the lakes, the Eleventh instant, and as the enemy were vastly superior, our people retreated to Crown Point. See particulars, Pennsylvania Journal, Numb. 1758.

October 23d. * * Near twelve, I went to John Lynn's by desire of Major Keppele, who, upon account of his late marriage had requested sundry persons to come visit, drink punch, wine, eat gammon, &c. &c. * * * An account of a large ship from London to Quebec, loaded with Indian goods, viz., duffields, strouds, blankets, ammunition, &c. &c., taken by one of the Eastern privateers, and said ship was arrived at Providence.

25th. * * Near three, took a walk to Camping town, where was to be a meeting for [the] Northern and Southern Districts, to consider how to carry on the election on the Fifth [of] next month. Sandries met and agreed amicably. * *

26th. * * Received this morning of John Nixon, by the hands of George Lehman, £353. 2s. 6d., on account of the Committee of Inspection and Observation for this City and Liberties. * *

October 27th. ** About one this morning, alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to be the Prize Ship sent in

here by the Privateer Wasp, which entirely consumed the same with her valuable cargo of sugar, rum, &c. &c. A number of valuable prizes appear to be taken by our cruisers and safe arrived in sundry ports to the Eastward, among which are a ship and a snow, both bound to New York, loaded with 56,896 [weight of] bread, 8020 [weight of] pork, 256 bushels [of] peas, 257 bushels [of] oatmeal, 16,000 weight [of] beef, 12,064 weight [of] flour, 4161 weight of raisins, 165 gallons of oil, 507 gallons of vinegar, 3500 gallons of spirits, 460 dozen candles; these aboard the snow; ship, same sorts, but more in quantity. See Evening Post, Numb. 267, where is the following extract of a letter from Fort Lee, dated 26th instant, viz., "A deserter at head quarters informs, that the loss of the enemy on Friday last, must have been seven or eight hundred; that in the cannonade after the battle, General Howe had his leg very dangerously shattered by a ball, which killed a soldier who stood near him. Last night, a party of rangers, under the command of Major Rogers, having advanced towards Mareneck, were attacked and defeated by a party of our forces, thirty-six were taken prisoners, and the number of the slain is supposed to be greater, since sixty arms and as many blankets were found upon the field. As the corps are composed of Tories,* this victory is the more glorious. Our army is in high spirits, having outflanked the enemy."

30th. * * Yesterday arrived a Brig, being a prize, it's said to [the] Hancock Privateer. Account also of some vessels of the enemy's attacking Fort Washington on the 28th, but repulsed with great damage unto two of the men-of-war.

* i. e. *Native American Tories.*

October 31st. * * Past six, I went to [the] Coffee House, being invited by letter to meet sundry of our citizens to appoint Inspectors and to think of six suitable persons to represent this City in General Assembly. This meeting was conducted with great unanimity and concord, and the proceedings referred to a larger meeting to-morrow evening at [the] Philosophical Hall. * * * To-day, were launched two ships of war, at Kensington.

November 1st. * * Sundry pieces of news and intelligence are in the Evening Post, Numb. 278. * * * Past six, went to [the] Philosophical Hall, called by notices. Met about forty. I was appointed Chairman, but after some conversation on the intent of the meeting, it was concluded, as so few attended, to refer the full discussion of affairs respecting the appointment of six members of Assembly for this City till to-morrow evening, at this place, in hopes a larger company would attend. * *

2d. * * Transcript from Order of Council of Safety, dated [the] Thirty-first [of] October last, viz. : "Complaint having been made to this Council by Christopher Elliot, that John Baldwin, of this City, Cordwainer, had refused to receive in payment the Continental Bills of Credit, issued by order of Congress, thereupon, the said John Baldwin was ordered to appear before this Board, and being informed of said complaint, did acknowledge that he had refused to receive the said Bills of Credit in payment. The Council urged the pernicious and destructive tendency of such conduct, and requested him to reconsider it, allowing him several days to form his judgment and fix his final resolution. This day, agreeably to notice given him, he again appeared before the Council and declared that he was determined not to receive the said Bills in payment, where-

upon, Resolved that the said John Baldwin is an 'Enemy to his country, and precluded from all trade and intercourse with the inhabitants of these States : ' Resolved that the said John Baldwin be committed to jail, there to remain without bail or mainprize until he shall be released by order of this Council, or some other person lawfully authorised so to do : Ordered that these proceedings be made public." * * *

Went to the Philosophical Hall, as appointed, where a large [and] respectable number of citizens were met, and also the following gentlemen were scratched for, as members to be voted for on the Fifth instant, as Assemblymen in this State for this City, viz., George Clymer, Robert Morris, John Cadwalader, John Bayard, Michael Shubart, Peter Chevalier ; but some altercation happening, and P. C. declining, Joseph Parker was chosen by voice. Broke up past nine, but, upon motion, it was resolved to answer the request of the contrary party by appointing seven members to hear what they had to say, and draw up the proceedings of this evening and have them printed in handbills and distribute through the City before or on the Election Day, signed by Samuel Howell, Chairman for this evening. * * * (No news from camp as yet.)

November 5th. * * Went past nine to the State House, being appointed one of the Judges to superintend and conduct the Election, as is usual. Continued there till near two next morning, where all matters in general were conducted with great harmony and concord in the house ; two or three small buffetings, I heard about the door in the street, but soon went over. Upon casting up the votes, they turned out thus : For Joseph Parker, 682 ; for George Clymer, 413 ; for Robert Morris, 410 ; for Samuel Morris, Jr., 407 ; for John Bayard, 397 ; for Michael Shubart, 393. These

six were the elected members. Those six following had votes, each, viz., David Rittenhouse, 278; Timothy Matlack, 268; Jonathan B. Smith, 273; Jacob Schriener, 269; Thomas Wharton, Junior, 266; Joseph Parker, as above, he being chosen by both parties. Votes "For No Councillors," 406; "For Councillors," 211. * *

November 6th. * * The members chosen for [the] County of Philadelphia, yesterday, were, Robert Know, 523; John Dickinson, 419; George Gray, 419; T. Potts, 407; Isaac Hughs, 282; Frederick Antis, 275. "For No Councillors," 370; "For Councillors," 133. Sheriff was William Masters, by [a] large majority. For Coroner, Robert Jewel. For sundry pieces of material intelligences, see Pennsylvania Journal, Numb. 1770. * *

8th. * * Past six, went to the Philosophical Hall; called there by notices, to consider a Set of Instructions to be handed to a Town Meeting, which was concluded to be called on Third Day next, nine o'clock, forenoon, at the State House, there to settle them, in order to have ready to present to the members of this City and County at their meeting in General Assembly on the Nineteenth instant.* Broke up about nine. * *

10th. * * A report prevails to-day that on the twenty-eighth, there were killed in that skirmish, of our Enemy, one Colonel, eight officers, and a number of privates; and that thirty Hessian Chasseurs came over to our

* The Constitution of September, 1776, secured to the people of Pennsylvania "*The Right of Instruction*" in the following words, Chapter I, Section 16, The Declaration of Rights. "That the people have a *right to assemble together* to consult for their common good, *to instruct their Representatives*, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances by address, petition, or remonstrance."

side, and brought with them a three pounder brass piece ; and that Gen. Howe had drawn off Ten Thousand of his troops, in order to pass at Dobbs's Ferry, and so penetrate through the Jerseys to this City, and that Howe's troops had indiscriminately plundered on Long Island both Whigs and Tories, in particular, Samuel Nottingham, a noted Quaker Preacher and — Rapelja, who now lies himself in confinement for Toryism, in Connecticut Government.

November 13th. * * For sundry pieces of public occurrences, see Pennsylvania Journal, Numb. 1771. * *

14th. * * News to day of Guy Carlton's leaving Crown Point, on the Second [of] October, and returning to Canada ; also of the enemy's leaving their lines at York Island and embarking, it's said, in three or four hundred sail of transports ; left Sandy Hook, steering for the Southward, and, it's expected, to pay a visit to this City. See Evening Post, Numb. 284.

15th. * * Handbills were published last night by order of Congress and Council of Safety, requesting the inhabitants of this State to put themselves in a martial array, and march by companies and parts of companies, as they could be ready, and march with the utmost expedition to this City. * *

16th. * * Past three, went below the Swedes' Church to the launching of one of the galleys called The ——. * * * No news respecting the enemy.

18th. * * Account spread to day of Gen. Howe's taking Fort Washington, last Seventh Day, in the afternoon, but this is not credited but by our enemies, and the timorous and faint-hearted amongst us.

20th. * * The reduction of Fort Washington is confirmed by intelligence received by Congress. For this

and other pieces of occurrences, see Pennsylvania Journal, Numb. 1772.

November 21st. * * Visited this morning by Frederick Kuhl, on account of Capt. Moebale, a Danish Officer, in order to intercede with Col. Hancock for a Captaincy in the Marines. * *

22d. * * News last night of Sykes's new brig, and, it's said, two other provision vessels, taken and carried into New York by our British enemies. Four or five sea vessels came up to-day; there is some salt in one of them. * * * Express just brought account of the enemy's taking Fort Lee on the Twenty-First instant, by surprise, our people being careless. * * * One of those sea vessels, arrived this forenoon, it's said, is a large ship, a Prize from the Montgomery Privateer, but from where did not learn.

23d. * * This was also the stormy day, raised through James West.

24th. * * On the twenty-fourth was brought in, a Prize, the Ship lately commanded by Samuel Richardson. She was taken on her voyage from Barbadoes to Liverpool, by the Continental Sloop Independence, Capt. Young; was mounted with four guns and had on board Twenty Thousand [Dollars], two tons and a half of ivory, one hundred bars of iron.

27th. * * News to day is, that the enemy intends to make a push for Philadelphia. It's said, part of their force is embarked, either to go up the Delaware and make their attack at both sides at once, or else to amass the Southern States and prevent their sending any assistance to Philadelphia. See Pennsylvania Journal, Numb. 1773.

November 28th. * * This morning a large and respectable company met at the State House to consider the present alarming affairs of the State. It's said General Mifflin spoke animatedly pleasing, which gave great satisfaction. * *

30th. * * No news from camp this day, as I could learn, but there is an account of two very valuable prizes' being carried into some port to the Eastward. * *

December 2d. * * This City alarmed with the news of Howe's army's being at Brunswick, proceeding for this place. Drums beat: a martial appearance: the shops shut: and all business except preparing to disappoint our enemies laid aside. I went to [the] Coffee House; then to children's; then home; then back to the Coffee House and other parts of the City; then home; dined there. Our people then began to pack up some things, wearing and bedding, to send to the place. After dinner, I went to [the] State House; conversed with Jacobs, *Speaker of Assembly*, with Robert Whitehill, J. Dickinson, Gen. Mifflin, &c. To [the] Coffee House; then home; drank tea; then down town. Accounts brought that General Lee was near our army with ten thousand men. Various but great appearances of our people's zeal. Came home near nine; then went down again as far as the children's. Some gondolas gone up for Trenton and some companies marched.

3d. * * One gondola just gone past for Trenton; some troops in motion; after dinner * * * [The] Light Horse and some of the Militia went out of town. Numbers of families loading wagons with their furniture, &c., taking them out of town. * * * Drank tea at home; then went with a number of deeds to son Christopher's; put

them into his iron chest. * * * No news to be depended upon this day.

December 4th. * * Great numbers [of] people moving, and militia, with Proctor's company and two field pieces, wagons, &c. No news to be depended upon but that one hundred and fifty sail of vessels left New York last First Day, but not known by us whither, and that General Lee, with ten thousand men, was within a few miles of the regulars.

5th. * * After dinner, went in company with Paul Fooks, Thomas Smith, and Leonard Keassler, a begging for old clothes for the naked soldiers coming from camp. In the evening, sent for by Council of Safety. I waited on them. It was to request I would join with some other citizens in providing necessaries for the sick and needy soldiers returning from the camp. I readily agreed.

6th. * * Dined at home; afterwards went in [the] chair with my son to the Bettering House, having sent some of the sick there, in order to provide for their reception; thence to sundry places in the City, as the sick came in very fast this day. * *

7th. * * To sundry places with some of my brethren, to place the returning soldiers in separate houses and send the very sick and weak to the Bettering House; providing also fire wood and straw with sundries at the different places. * *

8th. * * Went to our office, appointed in Richard Willing's house, in Second Street; came home to dinner; then went back to the said place in order to provide and give necessary directions for the sick soldiers, &c. News brought of General Howe's intentions of bringing his army by land

1776.]

REMEMBRANCE.

121

through the Jerseys to this City. Martial Law declared, and Gen. Putnam constituted chief ruler in this Province. * * the
December 9th. * * All shops ordered to be shut; Militia to march into the Jerseys; all in hurry and confusion; News that Gen. Howe is on his march; attend our office the sick soldiers, &c.

10th. * * Our people in confusion, of all ranks, sending all their goods out of town into the country. News brought that our army had sent their heavy baggage from Trenton [to] this side of the river; the enemy advancing in great order, and was at Brunswick. This day, attended forenoon and afternoon [at] the aforesaid office. Great numbers of sick soldiers arriving into the town.

11th. * * Further accounts of the rapid progress of Gen. Howe. Our Congress leaves this City for Baltimore. The militia going out fast for Trenton: streets full of wagons, going out with goods. * *

12th. * * News that Howe's Light Horse were at Princeton, and that Gen. Washington, with all his troops, had come over [the] Delaware. Attended forenoon and afternoon at [the] office; numbers of sick soldiers arriving. * * * We sent one wagon load of household goods to the Trap, as did my sons to a place near.

13th. * * Accounts of Howe's army's coming into Trenton, and part of them going [to] and received into Burlington by the Friends there. The Friends here moved that if but little of their goods, as they seem to be satisfied Gen. Howe should take this City, as many here imagined that he would, their goods and property would be safe; other people still sending their goods. * *

* See Appendix (E.)

December 14th. * * Alarming and fresh accounts of Howe's near approach ; people hurrying out of town. * *

15th. * * Accounts that Howe's troops had attempted to cross our river, at several places and several times, but always repulsed, so that he could not effect it. Our troops increasing and in high spirits.

16th. * * Much the same as yesterday, except an account that Gen. Lee was taken prisoner through treachery. * *

17th. * * Accounts that Howe's army were returning back to Brunswick, and that many of our citizens were in his camp, having deserted over to him.

18th. * * Great numbers of the Country Militia coming in to go to join Gen. Washington's army. * * * News that our army intended to cross at Trenton into the Jerseys.

19th. * * Numbers of Country Militia coming into town. A large number of our troops left this City to join some in the Jerseys, in order to pursue and attack a number of Hessian troops, who, it's said, had come as far as Moorestown, this side of Mount Holly, in the Jerseys. It's said that the Generals Sullivan and Gates had joined General Washington's army, and that the enemy were fortifying Bordentown.

20th. * * Waited on Gen. Putnam respecting firewood's being cut for the soldiery, as little came now by water. * * * No news stirring to be depended on.

21st. * * Past nine, went to our office, thence I waited upon Gen. Putnam ; then back to the office ; past twelve, waited upou [the] Council of Safety, respecting their sending hands to cut firewood for the troops in and about the City. * * * News brought that a ship from

England mounting eighteen guns, having fifty-odd officers and two Generals sent to replace all officers here in America that were Parliament men, who were sent for home, was taken by —, Capt. —, one of our Continental ships and carried into —. Great numbers of our Country Militia are daily arriving in this City. This day the American Crisis, No. 1., written by T. Paine, was published.

22d. * * No news I heard to day from camp, (nor no account of Poll as yet.)

23d. * * With Dr. Allison to College, some of the Country Militia being quartered there. * * * Yesterday, it's said, the Brig Andrew Doria, arrived from Saint Eustatia, with goods on account of Congress. It's said she has taken two or three prizes, not arrived; that she ran through the several men-of-war now lying in our Capes.

25th. * * This day, numbers of men came in from [the] back counties, and a detachment of Three Thousand, with Gen. Putnam, was agreed upon to leave this City and pass into the Jerseys to-morrow morning. The men were in high spirits. * *

26th. * * Waited upon General Putnam respecting some orders for sick soldiers; thence to [the] Council of Safety, on account of the Commissary's refusing to grant rations to poor sick soldiers, coming to town without their officers. * *

27th. * * News brought this day of our troops under Gen. Washington's attacking Trenton yesterday morning, having beat the enemy and drove them out of town; and that this day were landed in this Province from thence, Nine Hundred and eighteen Hessians; one Colonel, two Lieut. Colonels, Three Majors, Four Captains, Eight Lieutenants, Twelve Ensigns, Two Surgeon's mates, Ninety

nine Sergeants, Twenty-five drummers, nine musicians, five servants, seven hundred and forty-five privates; One thousand stand of arms, and six brass field pieces, twelve six and four pounders, three standards, &c., with all the ammunition for the six brass field pieces.

December 28th. * * 'To [the] Council of Safety, in order to procure wood for the Associators' wives, gone to camp. Got an order for Wm. Coates, tanner, to supply them. * * * The news of yesterday confirmed, and that our militia crossed the river into the Jerseys yesterday, and that the Hessian prisoners are expected from Newtown, Bucks County, into this City to-morrow. This morning, Capt. Proctor's company, with two field pieces, ammunition and baggage, left this City for head quarters in Bucks County or elsewhere, as did some hundreds of country militia. It's said Three Thousand went for camp yesterday, headed by Gen. Putnam, all in high spirits and warm clothing.

30th. * * Near eleven, the Hessian prisoners, to the amount of nine hundred, arrived in this City, and made a poor, despicable appearance. Numbers of the militia, with three field pieces, crossed our river from this City to-day, and many of the prisoners taken on Long Island, returned to this City very poorly and weak. It's said they were allowed but half allowance by Gen. Howe during their imprisonment. * *

31st. * * More of our poor prisoners coming into town. * * * More Hessian prisoners, with the officers, came to town this evening from the Jerseys.

A P P E N D I X.



APPENDIX.

(A)

At the close of the First Volume of Mr. Marshall's **Re-**
membrancer are the accounts of the Overseers of the **Poor**
(Christopher Marshall, James Eddy, George Morrison and
Hugh Forbes) for the year commencing in March, 1758.
Many of the entries are curious as throwing light upon the
manners of the time; others, as furnishing us with the prices
of that day. A few are subjoined. The accounts are in
Pennsylvania currency.

		City of Philadelphia, for the Poor, Dr.		
		£	s.	d.
1758	To two negroes, wheeling Cath. Shannon to Alms House		1	6
May 7.	To turning an old beggar out of town, 1s. His coffee, 1s. 6d.		2	6
	To Saml. Crispin for Margt. Grant's child's coffin		5	0
	To Granny Ganderwit for laying Mary Mackinary	1	0	0
	To Mary Mackinary, lying in		5	0
July 7.	To John Wallace's bill for wood, being twelve cords	6	10	3

	£	s.	d.
14. To amount of Pension Book* from March 30 to June 25	67	14	0
<i>October</i> 3. To amount of Pension Book from June 30 to Sept. 22	63	13	6
23. To Cash, Quart of rum for tailor		1	1
31. To Hannah Pearson, for <i>part</i> curing Mary Carter's scald head	1	10	0
<i>Nov.</i> 18. To Capt. Campbell for <i>freight</i> for Rachael Maguire and children to Carolina	1	7	0
25. To William Young, <i>earthenware</i> <i>for a horse</i>	1	3	10
<i>Dec.</i> 16. To poor woman to pay for lodg- ing	0	0	4
29. To amount of Pension Book to the 15th inst.	57	13	11
" To Cash to Granny Pawling for laying Peg Neal		10	0
30. To Cash to taking man to work- house and conveying him thence to Charleston		3	6
1759			
<i>Jan.</i> 4. To two pairs of breeches	6		8
27. To cash gave John Burden, his family very sick	5		0
<i>Feb.</i> 15. To cash for four yards Osnabrigs for a shift for Rachael Glover	5		4
27. To Cash for ferriage of Alice Hol- land to the Jerseys	0		4

* For the out-door poor.

APPENDIX

	<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.
1758				
<i>April 10.</i>	By Cash, of Robert Strettle fining a woman for swearing		5	0
<i>July 22.</i>	" " of Capt. Mitchell for expenses in burying of John Lindsey	1	0	1
"	" " of Capt. Mitchell, his fine for swearing three oaths	15	0	
<i>August 2.</i>	" " of Widow Woman for restoring a little black pig, taken to the Alms House	10	0	
8.	" " of Ed. Shippen, for five fines, viz. Aquila Jones, Geo. Bryan, Thomas Smith, John Jones, and John Jennings, for refusing to serve as Constables, at £5 each	25	0	0
28.	" " of the Mayor, for a fine, received of Mary Zebulum, for entertaining negroes	1	0	0
<i>October 7.</i>	" " of Mary Chesnell, for entertaining a strange woman	15	0	
<i>Nov. 1.</i>	" " of the Mayor, a fine he received of Capt. Gash, for refusing to entertain the officers billeted on him	3	0	0
9.	" " of James Coultass, late Sheriff, being a fine paid by Laughlane McClain for kissing			

		£	s.	d.
	of Osborn's wife, (after his commissions and writing bond were deducted)	24	5	0
1759				
Jan 6.	" " for a poor sailor, of Capt. Farris	10	0	

The totals for the period embraced in these accounts (from March 22, 1758, to March 26, 1759) are

			s.	d.
	Receipts	£1189	0	10
Expenditures	£1103	4	10½	
Commissions at 9				
per c. on £1189	44	11	9	
		1147	16	7½
		41	4	2½
To which add for sum short in one of the duplicates		9	1	11
		£50	6	1½

There appear in these accounts no receipts of taxes for the support of the poor. There is no mention of any money spent for segars, wines, liquors, &c., for the overseers, the charges for which, swell up Alms House accounts in these more modern times; nor does the word "sundries" once occur.

On the 20th of August, 1759, Thomas Lawrence, the Mayor of Philadelphia, directed the overseers to pay the

APPENDIX.

above balance to their successors (Robert Towers, William Faulkener, James Stevenson, and James James.) The receipt of Mr. Stevenson is endorsed upon the order.

(B)

Dr. Chovet's Lectures were on Anatomy. The following was his Advertisement.

"At the Anatomical Museum in Videl's Alley, Second Street, on Wednesday, the Seventeenth of December at six in the evening

DR. CHOVET

will begin his course of Anatomical and Physiological Lectures, in which the several parts of the human body will be demonstrated, with their mechanism and actions, together with the doctrines of life, health and the several effects resulting from the actions of the parts; on his curious collection of Anatomical wax-works, and other natural preparations; to be continued the whole winter until the course is completed.

As this course cannot be attended with the disagreeable sight or smell of recent diseased and putrid carcases, which often disgust even the students in Physick, as well as the curious, otherwise inclined to this useful and sublime part of natural philosophy, it is hoped this undertaking will meet with suitable encouragement.

Tickets to be had for the whole course at Dr. Chovet's house in Second Street, Philadelphia."

A writer in the New York Gazette in 1828, over the signature of "An Old Philadelphian" speaks of Dr. Chovet as follows :

"Dr. Chev t, is a most eccentric man, full of anecdote and noted for his propensity for what is now termed quizzing, resided in Race above Third Street. The Doctor was what was termed a Tory; was licensed to say and do what he pleased, at which no one took umbrage. He one day entered the Old Coffee House, corner of Market and Front Streets, with an open letter in his hand. It was twelve o'clock, change hour; the merchants all assembled. On seeing the Doctor they all surrounded him, enquiring what news he had in that letter, which he stated he had just received by a king's ship, arrived in New York. In reply to this inquiry, he said that the letter contained information of the death of an old cobbler in London, who had his stall in one of the by-streets, and asked the gentlemen what they supposed the cobbler had died worth. One said £5000, another £10,000, and another £20,000, sterling. No, gentlemen, no; You are all mistaken; not one farthing, gentlemen; running out, laughing at the joke at the expense of the collected mercantile wisdom of the City.

"Another time, having been sent for to the Spanish Minister, Don Juan (I forget his name) who resided in old Mr. Chew's house in Third Street, between Walnut and Spruce Streets, the weather being rather unpleasant, the Minister ordered his carriage to the door to convey the Doctor home. The Doctor, full of fun and joke, directed the coachman to drive by the Coffee House, which, as he approached, was perceived by the merchants, who immediately drew up in order, hats off, to pay their respects to Don, as minister from a friendly power. The Doctor kept himself close back in the carriage until directly opposite the Coffee House, the gentlemen all bowing and scraping, when he pops out his head—good morning, gentlemen, good

morning; I hope you are all well; thank you in the name of his Majesty King George; and drove off, laughing heartily at having again joked with the Philadelphia Whigs.

(C)

ETYMOLOGY OF THE WORD "YANKEE."

(From the Evening Post, No. 53.)

When the New England colonies were first settled, the inhabitants were obliged to fight their way against many nations of Indians. They found but little difficulty in subduing them all, except one tribe, who were known by the name of Yankooos, which signifies *invincible*. After the waste of much blood and treasure, the Yankooos were at last subdued by the New Englanders. The remains of this nation (agreeably to the Indian custom) transferred their name to the conquerors. For a while they were called Yankooos, but from a corruption common to names in all languages, they got through time to the name of Yankees, a name which, we hope, will soon be equal to that of a Roman or an ancient Englishman.

(D)

LETTER OF THE HON. THOMAS M'KEAN, RESPECTING THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1817.

Messrs. William McKorkle and Son,
Gentlemen,

Several applications having been recently made to me, to state the errors which I had observed and often mentioned in

the publication of the names of the members of the Continental Congress, who declared in favour of the Independence of the United States on the 4th day of July, 1776—I have not at present sufficient health and leisure to reply severally to each application. There can be but one correct statement of facts; one public statement, therefore, through the press, will serve the purpose of the gentlemen who have made the request, and may also give satisfaction to the minds of others, who have turned their thoughts upon the subject. If I am correct in my statement, it may be of use for future historians; if not, my errors can be readily corrected. I wish, therefore, by means of your paper, to make the following statement of the facts within my knowledge, relative to the subject of enquiry.

On Monday, the First Day of July, 1776, the arguments in Congress for and against the Declaration of Independence having been exhausted, and the measure fully considered, the Congress resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole; the question was put by the Chairman, and all the *States* voted in the affirmative, except Pennsylvania, which was in the negative, and Delaware, which was equally divided, Pennsylvania at that time had seven members, viz., John Morton, Benjamin Franklin, James Wilson, John Dickinson, Robert Morris, Thomas Willing, and Charles Humphreys. All were present on the First of July, and the three first named voted for the Declaration of Independence, the remaining four against it. The State of Delaware had three members, Cæsar Rodney, George Read, and myself. George Read and I were present. I voted for it; George Read against it. When the President resumed the chair, the chairman of the committee of the whole made his report, which was not acted upon, until Thursday, the Fourth of

July. In the mean time, I had written to press the attendance of Caesar Rodney, the third delegate from Delaware, who appeared early on that day at the State House in his place. When the Congress assembled, the question was put on the report of the Committee of the Whole and approved by every State. Of the members from Pennsylvania, the three first as above, voted in the affirmative, and the two last in the negative. John Dickinson and Robert Morris were present and did not take their seats on that day. Caesar Rodney, for the State of Delaware, voted with me in the affirmative, and George Read in the negative.

Some months after this, I saw printed publications of the names of those gentlemen, who had, as it was said, voted for the Declaration of Independence, and observed that my own name was omitted. I was not a little surprised at, nor could I account for the omission; because I knew that on the 24th of June preceding, the deputies from the Committees of Pennsylvania, assembled in Provincial Conference, held at the Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, which had met on the 18th and chosen me their President, had unanimously declared their willingness to concur in a vote of the Congress, declaring the United Colonies, Free and Independent States, and had ordered their Declaration to be signed, and their President to deliver it into Congress, which accordingly, I did, the day following; I knew also that a regiment of associators, of which I was Colonel, had at the end of May before, unanimously made the same declaration. These circumstances were mentioned at the time to the gentlemen of my acquaintance. The error remained uncorrected until the year 1781, when I was appointed to publish the laws of Pennsylvania, to which I prefixed the Declaration of Independence and inserted my own name with the names of my

colleagues. Afterwards, in 1797, when the late A. J. Dallas, Esqr., then Secretary of the Commonwealth, was appointed to publish an edition of the laws, on comparing the names published as subscribed to the Declaration of Independence, he observed a variance: and the omission in some publications of the name of Thomas McKean; having procured a certificate from the Secretary of State that the name of Thomas McKean was affixed in his own hand writing to the original Declaration of Independence, though omitted in the Journal of Congress, Mr. Dallas then requested an explanation of this circumstance from me, and from my answer to this application, the following extracts were taken and published by Mr. Dallas in the Appendix to the first volume of his edition to the laws.

“ For several years past I have been taught to think less [un] favourably of skepticism than formerly. So many things have been misrepresented, mis-stated and erroneously printed (with seeming authenticity) under my own eye, as in my opinion to render those who doubt of every thing not altogether inexcusable. The publication of the Declaration of Independence on the 4th day of July, 1776, as printed in the Journals of Congress, vol. 2. page 242, &c., and also in the acts of most public bodies since, so far as respects the names of the delegates or deputies who made that declaration, has led to the above reflection. By the printed publications referred to, it would appear as if the fifty-five gentlemen, whose names are there printed, and none other, were on that day, personally present in Congress and assenting to the declaration; whereas the truth is otherwise. The following gentlemen were not members on the 4th of July, 1776, namely, Matthew Thornton, Benjamin Rush, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, and George Ross,

APPENDIX.

xiii

Esquires. The five last named were not chosen delegates until the 20th of that month ; the first not until the 12th day of September, following, nor did he take his seat in Congress until the 4th of November, which was four months after. The Journal of Congress, vol. 2d, pages 277 and 442, as well as those of the Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, page 53, and of the General Assembly of New Hampshire, establish these facts. Although the six gentlemen named had been very active in the American cause, and some of them, to my own knowledge, warmly in favour of its Independence previous to the day on which it was declared, yet I personally know that none of them were in Congress on that day.

"Modesty should not rob a man of his just honour, when by that honour his modesty cannot be offended.—My name is not in printed journals of Congress, as a party to the Declaration of Independence, and this, like an error in the first correction, has vitiated most of the subsequent publications, and yet the fact is that I was then a member of Congress for the State of Delaware, was personally present in Congress, and voted in favour of Independence on the 4th of July, 1776, and signed the Declaration after it had been engrossed on parchment, where my name in my own hand writing still appears. Henry Wisner, of the State of New York, was also in Congress and voted for Independence.

"I do not know how the mis-statement in the printed journals has happened. The manuscript public journal has no names annexed to the Declaration of Independence, nor has the secret journal ; but it appears by the latter that on the 19th day of July, 1776, the Congress directed that it should be engrossed on parchment and signed by every member, and that it was so produced on the 2nd of August

and signed. This is interlined in the secret journal in the hand writing of Charles Thompson, Esq., the Secretary. The present Secretary of State of the United States and myself have lately inspected the journals, and seen this.— The journal was first printed by Mr. John Dunlap, in 1778, and probably copies, with the names they signed to it, were printed in August 1776, and that Mr. Dunlap printed the names from one of them.”

Your most obedient servant,

THOS. MCKEAN.

(E)

The following Proclamations and General Orders were issued shortly after General Putnam's assuming the command in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1776.

All officers of the Continental army who are now in this City by furlough or order (those only excepted who are in the recruiting service or who may have leave of absence in writing from the Commander in Chief) are hereby required to join their respective corps before to-morrow evening.

Officers who have the charge of sick soldiers in or near the City, and who are included in the foregoing order, are directed to make returns to Dr. Jonathan Potts, at Mr. John Biddle's in Market Street, of the numbers and places of residence of their sick, that proper care may be taken of them.

The late advances of the enemy towards this place oblige the General to request the inhabitants of this City not to appear in the streets after ten o'clock at night, as he has given orders to the picquet guard to arrest and confine all persons who may be found in the streets after that hour. Physicians and others, having essential business abroad after the hour, are directed to call at Head Quarters for passes.

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

Head Quarters, Philadelphia, December 13, 1776.

The General has been informed that some weak or wicked men have maliciously reported that it is the design and wish of the officers and men in the Continental army to burn and destroy the city of Philadelphia. To counteract such a false and scandalous report, he thinks it necessary to inform the inhabitants who propose to remain in the City, that he has received positive orders from the Honourable Continental Congress and from his Excellency General WASHINGTON, to secure and protect the city of Philadelphia against all invaders and enemies. The General will consider every attempt to burn the city of Philadelphia as a crime of the blackest dye, and will, without ceremony, punish capitally, any incendiary who shall have the hardiness and cruelty to attempt it.

The General commands all able bodied men in the city of Philadelphia who are not conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms, and who have not been known heretofore to entertain such scruples, to appear in the State House Yard to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, with their arms and accoutrements. This order must be complied with; the General being resolutely determined that no person shall remain in this City an idle spectator of the present contest who has it in his power to injure the American cause or who may refuse to lend his aid to the support of it, persons under conscientious scruples before mentioned, only excepted.

All persons who have arms or accoutrements which they cannot or do not mean to employ in defence of America, are hereby ordered to deliver them to Mr. Robert Towers, who will pay for the same. Those who are convicted of secreting any arms or accoutrements will be severely punished.

ISRAEL PUTNAM, Major General.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Philadelphia Dec. 14, 1776.

Col. Griffin is appointed Adjutant General to the troops in and about this City. All orders from the General through him, either written or verbal, are to be strictly attended to and punctually obeyed.

The General, to his great astonishment, has been informed that several of the inhabitants of this city have refused to take the Continental Currency in payment for goods. In future, should any of the inhabitants be so lost to public virtue and the welfare of their country as to presume to refuse the currency of the American States in payment for any commodities they may have for sale, the goods shall be forfeited, and the person or persons so refusing committed to close confinement.

In case of an alarm of fire, the city guards and patroles are to suffer the inhabitants to pass unmolested at any hour of the night, and the good people of Philadelphia are earnestly requested and desired to give every assistance in their power with engines and buckets to extinguish the fire. And as the Congress have ordered the City to be defended to the last extremity, the General hopes that no person will refuse to give every assistance possible to complete the fortifications that are to be erected in and about the city.

ISRAEL PUTNAM, Major General.

6677 15

1

1

1

1

1



1

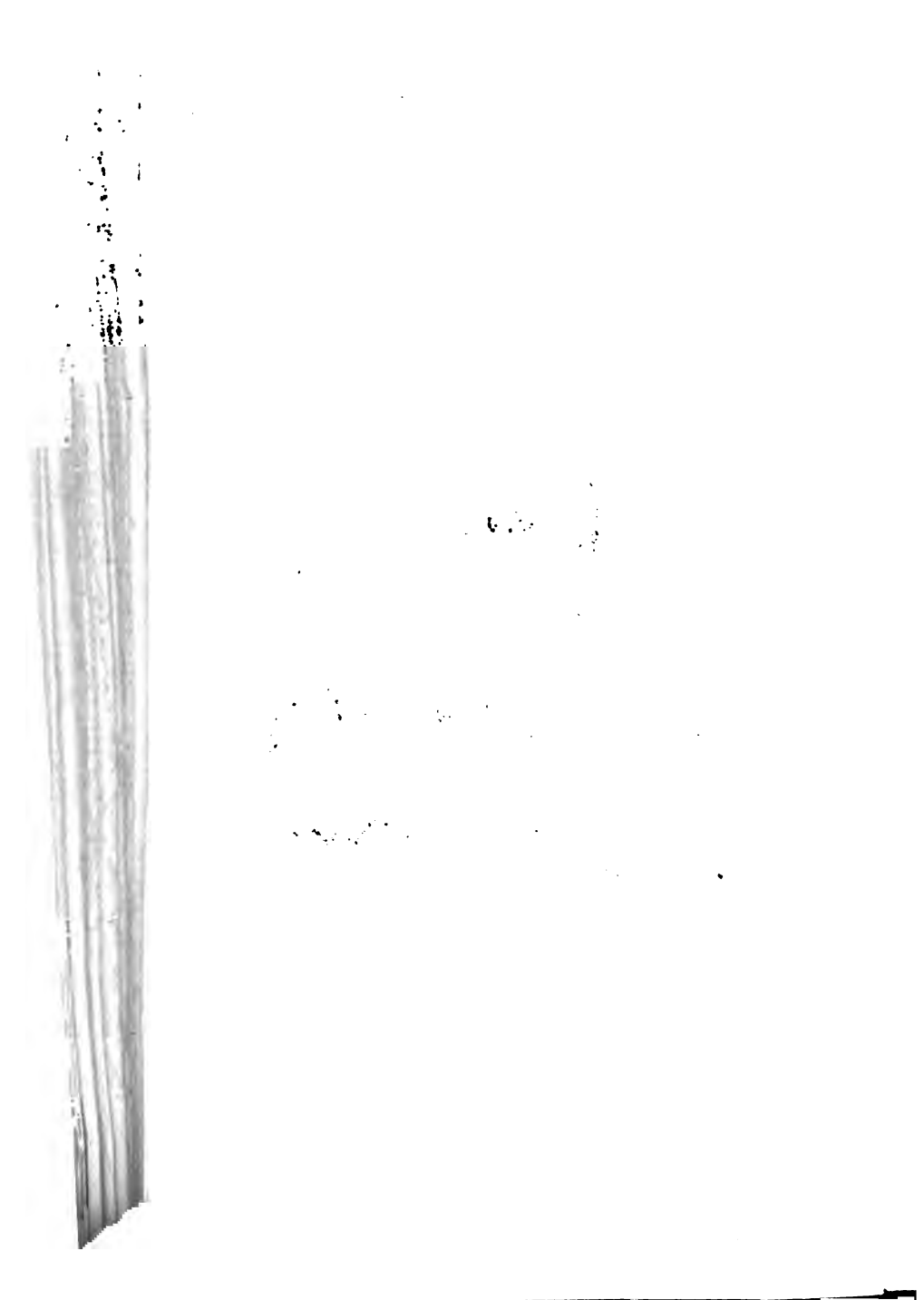
1

1

1

1

1





3 2044 010 710 150

This book should be returned to
the Library on or before the last date
stamped below.

A fine is incurred by retaining it
beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

STANLEY
GEORGE

